ZION'S HERALD AND WESLEYAN JOURNAL.

Published by the Boston Wesleyan Association for the New England Annual Conferences of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

Vol. XVII. A. STEVENS, EDITOR. FRANKLIN RAND, Agent

THIS WORLD AND THE NEXT.

BY MARY HOWITT.

How goodly is the earth! Look round about and see The green and fertile field; The mighty-branched tree The little flowers outspread In such variety! Behold the lovely things That dance on airy wings; The birds, whose summer pleasure Is not of stinted measure: The grassy vales; the hills;

Behold all these, and know

How goodly is the earth!

Its mountain-tops behold; Its rivers broad and strong; Its solemn forests old: Its wealth of flocks and herds; Its precious stones and gold; Behold the radiant isles, With which old Ocean smiles; Behold the seasons run Obedient to the sun: The gracious showers descend Life springing without end: By day the glorious light; The starry pomp by night ;-Behold all these, and know How goodly is the earth!

How goodly is the earth! Yet if this earth be made So goodly, wherein all That is shall droop and fade; Wherein the glorious light Hath still its fellow shade;-So goodly, where is strife Ever 'twixt death and life: Where trouble dims the eve: Where sin hath mastery:-How much more bright and fair The saints of God shall rest, Rejoicing with the blest! Where pain is not, nor death,-The paradise of God!

From the Christian Watchman

LAST DAYS OF SIR WALTER SCOTT.

In 1825 the firm of James Ballantyne & Co., in which Sir Walter Scott was a partner, failed. Scott had trusted every thing to the firm; and his first suspicion that his money was not paying him a handsome interest, was quickly confirmed by the astounding information, that he was a debtor to the amount of £120,000.

Scarcely had the extent and certainty of his loss become known, when his resolution was taken .-To regain his fortune, to pay his creditors the last cent, to owe nothing, was his firm, deliberate, no-ble determination. In his diary, January 24th, 1826, he says:—" If they will permit me, I will be their vassal for life, and dig in the mine of my imagination to find diamonds (or what may sell for such) to make good my engagements, not to enrich myself. And this from no reluctance to be called the Insolvent, which I probably am, but because I will not put out of the power of my credi-

Two years after this date, he paid to his creditors £40,000 (\$177,000.) Before his death, he had crowded into the five years which were spared to him, an almost incredible amount of successful exertion. During that time he wrote The Life of Napoleon in nine volumes, an herculean achievment of himself-Count Robert of Paris-Woodstock-Chronicles of the Canongate-the four series of The Tales of a Grandfather-The Fair Maid of Perth-Anne of Geierstein-the History of Scotland-four political pamphlets-the Introductions and Notes to a uniform edition of all his novels-several elaborate Reviews, and stories for Annuals. Deduct from these five years the time consumed by the discharge of his duties as Sheriff, (two or three hours each day,) the hours devoted to receiving and returning visits, his journey to Ireland and to Paris, the weeks and months in which he was unable to labor at all from the prostrating effects of his malady, deduct in fine, the hours of non-exertion from the hours of exertion, and we have left a space of time startlingly insignificant for the accomplishment of so numerous and so vast achievments. History, certainly literary history, furnishes no parallel ex-

But our present purpose merely is, to dwell for a moment on the last few days of the life of this remarkable man. His graphic biographer, Mr. Lockhart, has given to the world an accurate picture of those final, melancholy scenes. To those who have not read this voluminous work, the following extracts may prove interesting.

"It was while returning from Naples, after an unsuccessful attempt to restore his health, that he sustained the last and fatal attack of apoplexy.-With the utmost tenderness and care, he mediately transported to London, most of the time apparently unconscious. From thence he was shortly afterwards removed to his own delightful residence at Abbotsford.

"He suffered himself to be lifted into his carriage, which was surrounded by a crowd, among whom were many gentlemen on horseback, who had loitered about to gaze on the scene. His children were deeply affected, and Mrs. Lockhart trembled from head to foot and wept bitterly. Thus surrounded by those nearest to him, he alone was unconscious of the cause or the depth of their grief, and while yet alive seemed to be carried to his grave." Lockhart's Life of Scott, vol. 4, p. 731.

Having reached Abbotsford, he seemed in great measure to recover his consciousness.

"Something like a ray of hope broke in upon us next morning. Sir Walter awoke perfectly conscious where he was, and expressed an ardent wish to be carried into his garden. We produced a Bath chair from Huntly, Burn & Laidlaw, and wheeled him out before his door, and up and down for sometime on the turf, and among the rose-beds then in full bloom. The grand-children admired the new vehicle, and would be helping in their way to push it about. He sat in silence smiling placidly upon them, and the dogs their companions, and now then admiring the house, the screen of the garden, and the flowers and trees. By and by he conversed a little, very composed ly, with us-said he was happy to be at home-that he felt better than he had ever done since he left it, and would perhaps disappoint the doctors after all. He then desired to be wheeled through his rooms, and we moved him leisurely for an hour or more, up and down the great hall and library 'I have seen much,' he kept saying, 'but noth ing like my own house-give me one turn more. He was gentle as an infant, and allowed himself to be put to bed again, the moment we told him that we thought he had had enough for one day.' -p. 732. "Next morning he was still better.— After again enjoying the Bath chair for perhaps a

again wheeled about on the turf. Presently he 'Touch nor, TASTE NOT, HANDLE NOT!" haps half an hour, started awake, and shaking the plaids we had put about him, from off his shoulders, said, 'This is sad idleness. I shall forget what I have been thinking of, if I don't set it down now. Take me into my own room, and fetch the keys of my desk.' He repeated this so earnestly, that we could not refuse; his daughters went into his study, opened his writing desk, and laid paper and pens in the usual order, and I then moved him through the hall and into the spot where he had been accustomed to work. When the chair was placed at the desk, and he found himself in the old position, he smiled and thanked us, and said, 'Now give me my pen, and leave me for a little to myself.' Sophia put the pen into his hand, and he endeavored to close his fingers upon it, but they refused their office-it dropped on the paper. He sank back among his pillows, silent tears rolling down his cheeks."-p.

"As I was dressing on Monday, the 17th of September, Nickolson came into my room and told me that his master had awoke in a state of composure and consciousness, and wished to see me immediately. I found him entirely himself, though in the last extreme of feebleness. His eye was clear and calm-every trace of the wild fire of delirium extinguished. 'Lockhart,' he said, 'I may have but a minute to speak to you. My dear, be a good man-be virtuous-be religious-be a good man. Nothing else will give you any comfort when you come to lie here.'-He paused, and I said, 'shall I send for Sophia 'No,' said he, 'don't disturb them. Poor souls! I know they were up all night.-God bless you all.' With this he sank into a very tranquil sleep, and, indeed, he scarcely afterwards gave any sign of consciousness, except for an instant on the arrival of his sons. About half-past one P. M. on the 21st of September, Sir Walter breathed his last, in the presence of all his children. It was a beautiful day-so warm that every window was wide open-and so perfectly still, that the sound of all others most delicious to his ear, the gentle ripple of the Tweed over its pebbles, was distinctly audible as we knelt around the bed, and his eldest son kissed and closed his

For Zion's Herald and Wesleyan Journal.

THE SABBATH ABOLISHED.

The following are the concluding remarks of the

noor the afflicted

work seven days for a week, or not work at all, lieve, will praise God to all eternity for her symas you value equal rights and immunities, as you cessive year brightening more and more. stands you stand! Here you may rest! Here and that, in proportion to the means employed you may sit down with your wives and children, her missionary successes have been equal to those on equal ground with lords and dignitaries! For of any other Church, yet it is a question she will these privileges our honored fathers suffered and do well to consider, Whether she has done all ity? Shall we join hands with infidels and op- in view of her resources and capacities for the pressors, to draw down relentless vengeance on work, done all she was bound to do for the exour own heads? Look at France and tremble. tension of the Redeemer's kingdom in the world Where is her honor, -her glory, -her religion, - Who will venture to answer these questions in her liberty! They fell with her Sabbath, and the affirmative? Surely, in view of her numeri-

were buried with her Bible. Those only will be permitted to partici- fluence than she has yet exhibited. pate in its festivities, who escape the cruel grasp aware it may be said that her numerical strength In spite of the multiplied influences set at work to admitted at once; but then it must be borne in restrain vice, it sweeps away every barrier, and mind that this new southern organization has asguardians of public morals, therefore, deprecate missions hitherto established. ery week. There can be no mistake,-the re- fields to those she now occupies. While she perance and peace, there will be quarrelling, fight- rent unconcern while sister denominations will be sin! Instead of the triumph of heaven, cannot, it must not be.

reproachful. I would rather ask, who will not Never can she feel that she is discharging lift up his voice against it? Who will not depreduties she owes to God and his cause till Chir cate and resist its influence as the deadliest mias- numbered among her missionary stations. ma that floats in our moral atmosphere? O, as All that is needed to enable our Missionar

couple of hours out of doors, he desired to be side, the Bible, and the Sabbath,—as you love her funds. We speak advisedly when we say, would lighten until the evil was removed. And did he speak a word, or scarcely breathed, till he that suitable men for this work can be obtained. shall we leave the sin untouched, which in all snatched his own true Johnny from the arms of window, that he might look down upon the Tweed. gion,-the poor, whom ignorance and cupidity Here he expressed a wish that I should read to would force to perpetual labor,—as you love man, him, and when I asked him what book, he said— whether bond or free,—your God and your Need you ask?-There is but one.' I chose country, I entreat you, my hearers, give this evil the 14th chapter of St. John's Gospel; he listened no countenance. Shun its periodicals, pamphlets, with mild devotion, and said when I had done, conventions, lectures, and assemblies, as you Well, this is a great comfort-I have followed would the gates of death. They will poison you you distinctly, and I feel as if I were yet to be and your children, and lay the foundation of grief myself again.'"—p. 733.

"On Monday he remained in bed and seemed extremely feeble; but after breakfast on Tuesday, not infidels. Of these causes you ought to read, and sorrow when it is too late to repent. Antithe 17th, he appeared revived somewhat, and was but not in support of this combination of mischiefs.

For Zion's Herald and Wesleyan Journal.

THE NIGHT.

" An undevout astronomer is mad."-Young.

Who can go forth at night, and gaze On all the wonders of the star decked sky, And render not the heart's adoring praise To Him who placed those shining orbs on high?

And read not there, " There is a God" of love, Of wisdom infinite, of awful might, At whose command in order planets move

See where the sun hath sunk to rest, While twilight reigns in mingled night and day; Dimly and seldom seen, now cheers the west The planet Mercury on her shining way.

Next Venus, in her robe of white, Walks forth, the beauty of the shining plain. Then war clad Mars sheds forth his crimson light. And younger planets follow in his train.*

Peerless, with his attendant four, In pearly light, great Jupiter appears; And measures his with twelve of earth's short years

With seven moons and circling zones of light: And ere she passes her long journey through, Three tens of solar years shall mark her flight Last of the train fair Herschel shines,

Pale Saturn next appears in view.

With his six moons along his distant way, With four score years and four, he his defines: And faintly sheds to earth his borrowed ray. Who can go forth at night, and gaze

On the bright Moon, and on the star deck'd sky, And not be lost in wonder, love and praise To their great author, God! our friend on high. Fitchburg, Dec. 28, 1845.

* The Asteroids, Vesta, Juno, Ceres and Pallas.

MISSIONARY.

From the Missionary Advocate.

SHALL WE HAVE A MISSION IN CHINA?

This question is put to the Methodist Episcopa Church, a great and powerful branch of Immanu first lecture in Tracts for the Times, No. 3. Read it. el's army. The conquest of the world to Christ, The Bible discarded, we are heathens. The while it is one of the most spirit-stirring themes Sabbath abolished we are slaves! Its equalizing of prophecy, is a subject most congenial to the influence is remarkable. While it lays hold of best feelings of the regenerate heart, and that to the proud, monopolizing aristocrat, and brings which the expanding charities of the Gospel inhim down to his proper elevation, it seeks out the variably lead. For the accomplishment of this and the ignorant, and stripping predicted and most desirable result, the Methodist them of the filth and rags of drudgery, it throws over Episcopal Church has been directing her enerthem the habiliments of the sanctuary, and brings gies in the form of missionary effort more than them to sit by the side of their fellows of higher a quarter of a century. Nor has she put forth rank, where all earthly distinctions are lost in the her efforts in vain. Thousands of the aborigines solemnities of holy worship! Here tyranny is of our own country have, through her instruannihilated, and the poor man becomes himself, mentality, been civilized and evangelized: many Hence," says Prof. Agnew, "the Sabbath is of whom have triumphantly passed over the cold the poor man's friend. It scatters joy and glad- stream of Jordan, and are now in the palace of ness over his path. To him it is the bursting of angels and of God. Thousands of the unhappy a bubbling fountain in the scorching desert—the green spot on earth's wilderness, where his eye dreds of native Africans upon their own soil. ests with pleasure.—the rising of a star like that have, by the labors of her missionaries, been of Bethlehem, to point him to the place of peace." gathered into Christ's fold, and made the heirs of The laboring portion of our population have a an endless life. And though only a few years vast worldly interest in the Sabbath, to say noth- have passed since she began to direct her particing of any other. On its maintenance depends ular attention to the German population of the their life, their fortunes, their intelligence, their United States, she is already permitted to rejoice liberty, their equality! Many in the service of over nearly four thousand converted Germans, Sabbath breaking employers, have even now to the most of whom, we have good reason to beand receive only a suitable compensation for six. pathies and missionary zeal on their behalf. This O, ye honest, industrious, but indigent fellow field is constantly enlarging, and the prospects citizens, as you value life, as you value liberty, for a most ample harvest of souls are every suchate ignorance and oppression, maintain the Sab- But though it must be admitted that the Meth-

This is your strong hold! While this odist Episcopal Church has done much already, Shall we sacrifice them to our own temer- she could for the world's conversion? Has she. cal strength and pecuniary resources, it will be Once more. The Sabbath abolished as a day admitted on all hands that she is capable of more of worship, is a holyday established. Not for all extended efforts, and of wielding a mightier inof poverty and oppression. Of such days we have has been greatly diminished by the new ecclesifew now, and sad days are they for morality. astical organization at the South. This will be swells with a mighty increase. The friends and sumed its full proportion of obligation toward the their return as the harbingers of sin and shame. - Episcopal Church is not therefore crippled or em-Let Come-out-ism succeed, and we shall have barrassed by this movement, but, perhaps, better added to the number of these days, one in ev- prepared than before to add new missionary sult is certain,—it has never failed! Instead of consents that Texas, for which she has labored the Sabbath to review the sins of an annual mus- so long and so successfully, shall in future be proter, or Fourth of July, and repent of them, there vided for by the South, may she, ought she not to will be another day of dissipation. Instead of the adopt China in its place? Here are between church, there will be the circus, the race course, three and four hundred millions of immortal bethe theatre, -instead of the pulpit, there will be ings who are every day becoming more and the stage, -instead of the Bible, there will be the more accessible to Christian instrumentalities. daily comic,-instead of prayer and sacred melo- These, too, are a part of the inheritance pledged dy, there will be profanity and the singing of lewd to the Redeemer. And shall the Methodist Epissongs,-instead of public worship, there will be copal Church have no part in rescuing these public shows, the roar of cannon, military pa- alienated myriads from idolatry, superstition and rades and political processions. Instead of tem- death? Will she continue to look on with appaing, and debauchery. Instead of Sabbath School rallying to the charge, and seizing the mos instruction, there will be gambling, sporting, rob- prominent and favorable posts for a successfu bery and murder. Instead of righteousness, there campaign against the powers of darkness? It That Church which has there will be the triumph of hell. And all these heretofore appropriated to herself the title of a the legitimate progeny of Come-out-ism success- missionary Church, and even gloried in the appellation, will insist upon sharing in the trophic Who, then, will rally to its defence? What of almighty grace which are to be won in this Christian? Christianity blushes at the thought. field. Never will she rest until missionaries of What moralist? Morality turns away in disgust. her own selection, designated as her "messer What friend of temperance, of the slave, of his gers," and sustained by her bounty, shall unfurl race? None! Pardon me. The question is the banners of the cross in the celestial empire

you love truth and righteousness,—as you love ciety to enter at once upon the culture of this rest, when weary,—your children, and your fire-opening and extensive field is an enlargement of

BOSTON AND PORTLAND, WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 7, 1846.

endurance, well adapted to the missionary work anywhere. With such a spirit as is here manifested, our missionaries could hardly fail of suc- of "legacies" upon children, and am fully satcess. And can the Church indulge, without cri- isfied, that in a large majority of cases, they minality, in a spirit of apathy while such men have in some way seriously injured those they are imploringly beseeching her to designate and were intended to benefit. I entertain not a send them forth as her accredited "messengers" single doubt, but many, very many professing to the perishing millions of China? All that Christians have lost their souls in procuring wealth, seems to be lacking at present, for the prosecution of this noble object, is pecuniary means.

And surely it will not be said that the Church is unable to furnish the necessary funds. So far is this from being true, that we venture the statement, that the superfluities alone, indulged in by members of the Methodist Episcopal Church, cost, annually, more than double the amount of the yearly contributions of the whole Church for the support of missions. This fact, we are sure, zette gives the following account of a hunt for a cannot be successfully denied; and, while it ex- lost child in one of the thinly peopled neighborists, it must exist as her reproach, and as a refu- hoods of the West:tation of any alleged inability to sustain and extend her missionary enterprises. And if her comparatively limited efforts for the world's conversion cannot be set down to the score of inability, there would seem to be no excuse for her father's aid; and on he rode to shout the same at delinquency. She cannot plead ignorance of the every door he passed. Little Johnny! said perishing state of the heathen, nor of the adap- and my heart burst forth at the very sound. He tation of the Christian system to their wants; was a fair and lovely child, Johnny, and had a and possessing, as she does, to a great extent, the gentle, affectionate mother, with an ardent and means and instrumentalities for their regeneration, sacrificing love which few mothers ever feel. she cannot be innocent, and not employ them.

that there are not a few warm hearts in the the world besides; but little Johnny nestled there; Church who deeply sympathize with the efforts indeed he was a great pet with the neighbors, and now making to evangelize China. A very re- won more caresses and more sympathy than all sponsible brother in this city made a proposition at one of our anniversary meetings in May last,

Such appeals are always sovereign; but few, to be one of a given number to pay \$100 per perhaps, have ever met with a more quick or empire. To this proposition there have already ten miles around came in to assist in the search, been four or five responses. We need at least while women and children were running to and twenty to warrant the enterprise. As it would fro, and hailing every passer by, to learn the prothorities of the Church, and they will cheerfully every eye was turned, and every pulse beat true enter upon the duties of this difficult, though -the lost child! glorious enterprise. That call, we have good Little Johnny was about four years old: he reason to believe, will be made whenever the had been out in the field, with his father and the means shall be pledged to sustain the project. black man, who were harvesting corn-had filled Who will respond to our brother's proposition? his little bag with roasting ears, and started for Are there not twenty men, among all the wealthy home about two o'clock, P. M. On returning at secrate a part of their ample means in carrying been seen. It was nearly dark, but the alarm forward an object like this? Our general mis- was given, and some fifteen or twenty neighbors sionary committee, who alone are competent to took their horns and commenced the search establish new missions in the foreign field, will The corn, where he was last seen, was the first meet in the ensuing spring. It is all important object, of course; here they took single rows, that the proposition should be carried out before and scoured the field in vain. They then scatthat time. It will take but a very short time for tered through the wood; the father frantic, often twenty or thirty of our liberal friends to decide calling out in a voice of thunder, "Ho! Johnthe question relating to a China mission. How ho! John-O, John!" Then, fearing the boy many respondents shall we have, and who will might be alarmed and afraid to answer, he would shall wait with anxious desire and confident hope, fireside - "Johnny, Johnny my dear, father's

CHARITABLE BEQUESTS.

TO THE TREASURER OF THE MISSIONARY SOCIETY OF THE M. E. CHURCH.

spread of the knowledge of redemption above had been prowling around the premisesment of the Redeemer's kingdom, by giving free- ear, picturing forth the den, the cubs, the ly of their substance while living, and leaving something at the time of their exit for the same object. Much is being said and done to stay the run no other trail. O'Larry knew this, and proud waves of Romanism from utterly sweeping watched with most intense anxiety his every away the peculiar doctrines and institutions of our move. He scents-he scents-he runs-"O, my beloved Protestantism, and deluging our country God, he's got my boy!" He leaps from h with corruption and darkness. All this is well- horse, he sees the foot-print of his own dear Johnvery well; yet after all it does seem to me that ny in the gopher hill by his side-he tracks him of things existing at home among ourselves, than now he breathes again. from the state of things abroad. I have greatly misapprehended the facts in the case, if the back- a part thought it best to relieve their horses, and which might chance to fall from luxury's table.—

which might chance to fall from luxury's table.—

At early dawn, about fifty new horsemen.

At early dawn, about fifty new horsemen. rampant. It has long seemed strange to me, that were returning, when the signal was givenof covetousness. If the church were evidently the solemn cavalcade. falling off into licentiousness, in any considerable But O'Larry, though foremost in the hunt, numbers, the pulpit would thunder, and the press back at the first note of the summoning horn, nor

We know of some who are only waiting the sanction of the legitimate authorities of the Church, and they will cheerfully and gladly adopt China other sin has God rebuked with equal severity, as the sphere of their future labors. These, too, are young men, possessing good constitutions, of covetousness? He has settled it as an unalteravigorous intellect, of high mental culture, and, ble principle of his government, a rule by which therefore, well adapted to the work of acquiring to regulate his decisions "at the judgment of the a new and difficult language. To all these qualifications we may add, they are young men of wants and miseries of others shall be counted as in deep and ardent piety, and self-sacrificing zeal. of sufficient magnitude to send a soul to endless In a letter recently received from one of them, fire and pain. See Matthew 25: 41-46. Nor we find the following:—"In the first place, I wish you to inquire if the Missionary Board wish to send out a missionary or missionaries to China? who called at our door. No, we are bound by If so, I beg that I may be informed of it, and, if possible, be one of the number. If this cannot on pain of "departing into everlasting fire," to be, I wish, if practicable, to go out at the same look up the needy and relieve him if reasonably in time (or before, if opportunity offers,) at my own our power to do so. What must be the doom of charge. If any method can be adopted by which those then, who excuse themselves from year to I can pay my way to China—as clerk, or super-cargo, or even as a private hand—thank God! I tion of human wretchedness, merely because the have a strong right arm, and am willing to use it in pulling my way to China."

I told in in manual wretchedness, increty occurs the have a strong right arm, and am willing to use it in pulling my way to China."

Verily we may be urged to duty, but shall never Verily we may be urged to duty, but shall never The above extract furnishes a specimen of dis-interested zeal, unflinching purpose and Christian untarily perform God's holy requirements can

November 7, 1845. ZACCHEUS IR

THE LOST CHILD.

A correspondent of the St. Louis Weekly Ga-

His father was a bold hunter-his horses and It gives us great pleasure, however, to know hounds and rifle had more of his heart than all

annum for ten years, for the purpose of establish- general response—everybody turned out—the ing a Methodist Episcopal mission in that vast news flew like lightning; and men and boys for not be advisable to commence the mission with gress of the work. Never before, I may dare less than two or three missionaries, and as it say, was there such a neighborly union as now would require several years of patient toil and pervaded this motley mass-the same gush of perseverance to acquire the language of the sympathy, the same fearful apprehension, and the country, it is thought that a fair experiment could same images of death and wo, pervaded every not be made in less than ten years. We have home and heart. It seemed as if one vast cloud our mind's eye upon three competent brethren, of gloom enwrapped the region round, from waiting the call of the proper au- which shone out in lurid glare. and

nembers of the Church, who are willing to con- night, they ascertained that the child had never be? For the answers to these questions we soften down into the gentle, winning tone of the

It was a cloudy evening; and though, perhaps. he had never bowed the knee "before Jehovah's awful throne," he prayed-O how earnestly he prayed the Lord it might not rain that night. The air was damp and chilly, so that, if the child Dear Brother Lane.-You can hardly imagine were alive, with his bare feet and light jacket, he the joy that I felt on seeing a piece for the first must be suffering cruelly from cold. But the time in the Christian Advocate and Journal, on wolves !--ah, this was the fear, this the terror, the duty of Christians leaving something for the which all felt, none dared to breathe. A wolf ground, while they themselves shall be sleeping they had a common path across the prairie-and beneath it. For a number of years I have been the point where several besides myself had heard trying to do what I could to persuade my dear the cries of distress, was a famous haunt for fellow men not only to give their hearts to God, them; even in the midst of their anxious search, but also to do all in their power for the advance- a distant growl would now and then burst on the

true cause of alarm arises more from a state to the wood, and off from Winder's trail-ah

bone of Romanism be not still with the Protestant wait for daylight to begin afresh. But the father, churches. What constituted the spine, the first with three of his hunting friends, who had reformation of the man of sin? was it not an inordinate solved not to eat or sleep till they had found the love of riches and worldly grandeur? a forbidden boy, still kept on-sometimes riding, sometimes anxiety for wealth? a longing desire to be Dives in a splendid mansion, to be clad in richer attire, purpose than to keep the wolves at bay. At and fare more "sumptuously every day" than length they stationed themselves within hearing others? And all this too, while the cause of a self- distance of each other, and sat down to protect sacrificing Jesus "lay at the gate" a beggar in the child, or rush to his rescue, in case they the streets, doomed to subsist upon the few crumbs should hear him attacked, to wait until the morn-

among Protestants? Is there no sighing for rived, and the search commenced anew. The wealth, merely to gratify a spirit of selfishness? field was examined for the track, which was pur-If as Protestants we have clean hands in this mat- sued with some doubt, as he had been there three ter, then have we nothing to fear from Romanism successive days. On tracing the path which led -but if a money-loving, money-seeking, money- towards the wolf woods, the imprints of Johnny's hoarding spirit is increasing among us as minis- little feet were again discovered, as he appeared to ters and as members, if as riches increase, our be running, and the mark of his bag dragged along disposition for benevolence lessens, then, in that by his side. Here the father's anguish gushed case, there is great cause of alarm. Under the anew, as the fears of the preceding night were circumstances supposed, Romanism will be on- justified and corroborated. They now agreed to ward in its march, until its proud banner shall take a station of about fifteen rods abreast, go up wave over every city on this continent—until all one side of the branch and down the other, till that dishonors God and disgraces the name of the whole surface of the extensive area, farther Christian in the form of religious duties, rites and than he could possibly have travelled, had been ceremonies, shall be everywhere seen rife and explored. They had completed one side, and so little concern appears to be felt among Chris- Johnny was found! The noisy shouting, and retians in this enlightened age, in regard to the sin peated peals of the hunters' horns, soon grouped

TERMS, \$2.00 IN ADVANCE. No. 1. OFFICE OVER No. 1 Cornhill.

snatched his own true Johnny from the arms of his delighted bearer, and pressed him with a frantic fondness to his now bursting heart. The dear boy was found about two miles from home, in a thicket of hazel, picking filberts, with his bag of corn still on his arm. He looked bright and happy; and when asked where he was going, said he was going home, but it was so far. He said he was going home, but it was so far. He said he hadn't seen anybody, but he heard some one call him, and that he was afraid; that he ran till he was very tired, and then he laid his head down on his bag and cried-that while he was crying he saw a big carriage go by with candles in it, (the thunder and lightning,) and then it grew very dark, and he asked God to take care of little Johnny, and went to sleep. He seemed amazed to see so many around him, and all so

HABITS OF VARIOUS AUTHORS.

HOMER, it is said, had such an aversion to natural music, that he could never be prevailed on to walk along the banks of a murmuring brook; nevertheless, he sang his own ballads, though not in the character of a mendicant, as recorded

VIEGIL was so fond of salt, that he seldom went without a box-full in his pecket, which he made use of from time to time, as men of the present

ZOROASTER, it is said, though the most profound philosopher of his time, theoretically, was very easily put out of temper. He once carried his irritability so far as to break a marble table to pieces with a hammer, because he chanced to stumble over it in the dark.

SHAKSPEARE, though one of the most generous of men, was a great higgler. He was often known to dispute with a shopkeeper for half an hour on the matter of a penny. He gives Hotspur credit for a portion of his own disposition, when he makes him say, "I would cavil on the ninth part of a hair.'

PETER CORNEILLE, the greatest wit of his time, so far as concerns his works, was remarkably stupid in conversation, as was also Addison, who is cknowledged to have been one of the most ele-

HANDEL was such a miser, that at the very time he was in the receipt of fifty pounds a night from the opera, he was frequently known to wear a shirt for a month, to save the expense of wash-

SAMUEL RODGERS is an inveterate punster, albeit from his poetry one might suppose him to be the gravest man in Christendom. He has one peculiarity that distinguishes him from all poets, past, present and to come; i. e. three hundred housand pounds.

Young wrote his "Night Thoughts" with a scull and a candle in it, before him. His own scull was luckily in the room, or very little aid would have been yielded by the other.

It is said that DRYDEN was always cupped and physicked previous to a grand effort at tragedy. BEMBO had a desk of forty divisions through

which his sonnets passed in succession, before they were published; and at each transition they MILTON used to sit leaning back obliquely in

on easy chair, with his leg flung over the elbow of it. He frequently composed lying in bed in the morning: but lav awake whole nights, not one verse could he make; at other times his unpremeditated lines flowed easy, with a certain impetus and cestrum. as himself used to believe. Then, whatever the hour, he rang for his daughter to commit them to paper. He would sometimes dictate forty lines in a breath, and then reduce them to half that number. These may appear trifles; but such trifles assume a sort of greatness, when related of what is great.

Thuanus tells us, that Tasso was frequently seized with violent fits of distraction; which yet did not prevent him writing excellent verses .-LUCRETIUS, also, "running distracted by drinking a love potion, wrote some books during his lucid

THE IRREVOCABLE DOOM.

The hour is coming, and it is a fearful and solemn hour, even to the wisest and best; the hour is coming, when we must bid adieu to the scenes which please us, to the family we love, to the friends we esteem. Whether we think, or whether we think not, that body which is now warm and active with life, shall be cold and motionless in death—the countenance must be pale, the eye must be closed, the voice must be silenced, the senses must be destroyed, and the whole appearance must be changed by the remorseless hand of our last enemy. We may banish the rememof our last enemy. brance of the weakness of our human nature, we may tremble at the prospect of dissolution; but our reluctance to reflect upon it, and our attempts to drive it from our recollection, are in vain.— We know that we are sentenced to die, and although we sometimes succeed in casting off for a season the conviction of this unwelcome truth. we never can entirely remove it. The reflection haunts us still; it attends us in solitude, it follows us into society, it lies down with us at night, it awakes with us in the morning. The irrevocable doom has passed upon us, and too well do we know it, "Dust thou art, and unto dust shalt thou return."-Townsend.

MORAL REVOLUTIONS.

The New York Mirror says :- " There perhaps has never been a greater moral revolution than that effected by the present grand Sultan of Turkey, which is at length shaking off the ignoble slumber of centuries and now rapidly progressing towards civilization. The iron grasp in which Mohammedanism so long kept the minds of the people, is relaxed, and the rights of man and his powers of self-government are now recog-nized. The idea of a Congress ever being convoked in Turkey would once have been scouted as absurd, and yet we see that the Grand Sultan has actually called a Parliament, consisting of delegates from all parts of the Empire, for the purpose of taking into consideration the present tate of the public affairs. This is certainly one of the wonders of the age, and may be consid as a forerunner of events, even more extraordinary. It would seem as though Christianity was descending upon this hitherto benighted region with " healing on her wings."

Dr. Franklin, it is said, being once in the company of several ladies of the English nobility, after hearing their criticisms on various authors, proposed reading the translation of a pastoral, for their amusement. He read, with a few verbal alterations, the book of Ruth. They were enraptured with the pastoral, and pronounced it the finest they had ever heard. The Doctor then gravely told them that he had read it from the BIELE-that off-despised book

COMMUNICATIONS.

SABBATH SCHOOL CONVENTION-WORCESTER DISTRICT.

This convention assembled according to previous notice, at Park street church, Worcester, on Thursday, the 18th inst., at 10 o'clock A. M., and was organized by the appointment of J. Porter, the P. Elder of the district, president; A. Binney, A. Kittredge, — Parker, vice presidents, and L. Boyden, secretary.

The convention being organized prayer, many freed.

The convention being organized, prayer was offered by D. S. King. A business committee was appointed, consisting of L. R. Thayer, C. W. Ainsworth, — Martin, J. Kendrick, L. F. Taylor, L. Houghton, and C. B. Robbins. G. W. Bates was chosen to take the names of those who wished to become members of the

.The reports of the delegates, who represented 19 so cieties, were then listened to with deep interest, which reports occupied the remainder of the morning ses-

The time of the P. M. and evening session was occu pied principally, in an animated, interesting, and doubtless a profitable discussion of the following resolutions, which were unanimously adopted.

1. Resolved, That the S. School cause is the cause

of God: and that it ought to occupy a higher place in the estimation, and a deeper place in the affections of all, and especially the ministry and membership of our church, and should share more prominently in their earnest prayers and self-sacrificing labors.

2. Resolved, That it is the imperative duty of all ou

members to interest themselves in this cause: and to show their interest by bringing their children into the schools and joining it themselves: and also by aiding and encouraging their children during the week to ge their lessons thoroughly, and by getting their own les 3. Resolved. That it is highly important that the su

perintendents, other officers and teachers, should make special effort to inform themselves on every subject that can interest or profit their scholars, and that they thould be as punctual as possible in their attendance

4. Resolved, That ministers, superintendents, other officers of the S. School, teachers and parents, should labor directly for the early conversion and final salvation of all the members of their schools; and that to be successful in this work, it is absolutely necessary that they should first gain the attention of, and inter-

est such members.

5. Resolved, That the S. School enterprise affords the greatest facilities of the age for the perpetuity of the Christian church and the salvation of souls, inasmuch as those who are faithfully taught therein, are more likely to be converted, and when converted, are more

intelligent and stable.

6. Resolved, That we regard S. School exhibition and celebrations, when properly conducted, as a very efficient means of exciting an interest in the children connected with such schools.

The above resolutions were discussed by a large number of the delegates, who appeared to feel that the S. School cause is the cause of God.

The schools were generally represented in the reports, as being in a flourishing state. Some of them are larger than at any former period, and one, (Worcester North,) has increased from 60 to 115, since its organization at Thirty connected with the S. School in Spencer,

were reported as having been converted to God during the year. There have been some interesting cases of conversions in other schools, the number, however, has The lamentable fact that but few children been small. The lamentable fact that but rew children enjoying the high privilege of S. School instruction have been converted during the year, possibly influenced the "business committee" to bring the subject before the convention for serious consideration, by presenting the "fourth resolution," which elicited remarks that deeply impressed the minds of some present. 1st. That children brought up under the influence of S. Schools, are accountable to God at an early age.—2d. That there is much scepticism, even in the church, in regard to the conversion of children while young, and consequently efforts for their "early conversion" is to an alarming extent neglected; and 3d. That in consequence of that neglect, it is to be feared that many will go from the bosom of the S. School and the embrace of pious parents, to the world of eternal wo.

In one small school of 60 scholars, about 30 commenced the reading of the Bible at the first of the year. senting the "fourth resolution," which elicited re-

menced the reading of the Bible at the first of the year, several have finished the first reading of it, and have

several have finished the first reading of it, and have commenced again; among the number is a lad about 8 years of age, whose father is unable to read.

The following extract from the report of another school, is deserving notice. "We have a good degree of interest among the children: but not so deep and extensive an interest among the parents and adult members of our church." Will such parents, and especially the members of the M. E. Church, carefully read the resolutions which passed unanimously at the read the resolutions which passed unanimously at the convention? And if they believe that "the S. School cause is the cause of God," that it "affords the greattian church and the salvation of souls," can they conscientiously remain inactive, while the enemies of true religion are poisoning the minds of our youth, as both covertly and openly they are sowing the seeds of infi-

delity, with a most unsparing hand?

A large number of copies of the S. S. Messenger are taken, and the S. S. Advocate has been introduced into some of the schools. A number of kinds of "question books" are used; some objections being made to one that has been introduced into a number of schools. committee was appointed to examine it, and report their views of its theological character in the Herald.

Previous to the adjournment it was

Voted, That the secretary prepare a report of the proceedings of this convention for publication in the Herald and Journal, and S. S. Messenger, and that all the preachers on Worcester District be requested to read the

resolutions to their respective congregations.

Holliston, Dec. 26, 1845. LUMAN BOYDEN, Sec.

SECOND COMING OF CHRIST.

Mr. Editor,-I wish that whatever I may now say to the world, may not be understood as denying the doc-trine of the personal advent of Christ, nor that He may moment make his final and glorious appearance world, as I still trust that his coming is nig -even at the door. But with this exception, I wish to say from the heart, that I recall, unequirocally, all that I have ever written or preached upon the subject. I do this, not because I think all that I have preached upon the subject to be error, but because in many instances, I think it to have been mixed with error, and it, as a whole, as I would not wish it; and I do this especially now to prevent a wrong use of any little inat I may have had in time past, and any remmant of it that may be left. I have just been written to by a brother, in whom I have implicit confidence, saying that I am yet quoted in the East for doctrines at 1 do not sanction, and never have; and I suppose I make this full statement that it will end the matter. I ought to add, that in the new forms and faiths who quote me, I never have had and do not now have any confidence. And I have always thus spoken when I have referred to the subject. If any one ask why I have not said this sooner, I answer, probably I should have so done, had I believed that it would have accomplished any good, or had I believed that any were really taking courage to do wrong from any thing I had done or said. I wish to be known only as hing I had done or said. I wish to the Methodist preacher looking for Jesus.

G. F. Cox.

Yours, affectionately, Saccarappa, Dec., 1845.

REPLY TO BROTHER WILLIAMS.

1. It is well known that the Newbury Seminary has long been embarrassed with a heavy debt, which ough

and must be paid.

2. At the late session of the Board of Trust, th prospect of their being able at present to liquidate it, was quite unpromising, without selling the Boarding house, and hence it was resolved to do so.

But 3. It is matter of very special gratification to the Trustees, as it must be to all the friends of this auseful and popular institution, to learn, that there is a disposition among the people to help, so far, at least, as to save the Boarding house. If our Agent and the Pre-siding Elders of the Vt. Conference make the vigorou and successful efforts anticipated in the communication of Bro. W. there can be no doubt the Boarding house may yet he saved. The sale of the lands, etc., with the anticipated funds from the Agent and Presiding Elders, will pay all our debts—some \$3000. Let it be done; yes, for the sake of Education, for the sake of Methodism, and for the sake of honor, let it be done.

It is a pleasing fact in the history of the Seminary, that during the last year its receipts covered its current expenses and some \$100 over—a thing it never did before; and perhaps no other institution of the same grade and character in the country. And it is believed

it will do the same this year, provided it is patronized by its friends as it may and should be. Our late Fall term was one of the best we ever had The present is a small term, as the winter terms always are. We are expecting a large number of students the ensuing Spring term. Why not let all our preachers begin immediately and look up young gentlemen and ladies for the Spring term. No time is to be lost. No pains taking is to be spared. Preach earnestly upon the subject of education in all your societies, as the Discipline requires us to do. This we must do for conscience sake, if for no other sake. Our ordination yows are upon us, which are very solemn and imperiously binding upon every one of us. Let us help and execourage all we can our Agent and P. Elders. They have a difficult and discouraging task to perform. They need our influence—let them haveit in good earnest. The present is a small term, as the winter terms al

conclusion, with the advice of several members

stitution shall have an opportunity to save it, if they will. The sale of the lands, etc., will take place according to the advertisement. P. Masox, President of the Board of Trustees.

East Barnard, 30th Dec., 1845.

We heartily commend the above to the consideration of our Vermont readers. If in any way possible rescue the Boarding house. And that it is possible. provided an effort is made, cannot not be doubted Put your hands to it, dear brethren.

WASHINGTON COUNTY BIBLE SOCIETY.

Will some of our brethren living in the centre or eastern part of Washington County, Me., have the goodness to learn (if they have not) the following items respecting the County Bible Society, and forward them to the Herald for publication.

1. The names of its officers and their residences.—

2. The names of its officers and their residences.—
2. The time and place of its annual meeting. Immediate information upon these points would oblige many who are not in a situation to know.

Steuben, Dec. 26, 1845.

H. C. TILTON.

P. S. When the time of its meeting comes, let us rally from every corner of the county, and aid in sending the Bible into every destitute family. Unholy publications are on the wing—infidelity spreads—let us take the "sword of the Spirit" and fight for God.

DONATION.

Br. Stevens,-We wish to present through the me Br. Stevens,—We wish to present through the medium of the Herald, our grateful acknowledgments to the good people of Calais, Milltown and St. Stephens, some two or three hundred of whom, without distinction of party or sex, made us a social call on the evening of the 19th ult.

The occasion was rendered peculiarly interesting, by

the manifestation of the most kind and generous feelings, not only towards us, but towards each other. Indeed, the spirit of friendship and good will seemed to pervade every breast, and

"Twas pleasant as the morning dews That fall on Zion's hill

At 7 o'clock the company partook of a sumptuous collation prepared by the ladies, who, for skill and good taste in this department, are not excelled by any.

About 9 o'clock, after religious services by Rev. Mr. Hennegar of St. Stephens, the company retired, leaving behind as a token of their regard for us, about \$80 of the "needful," and impressions on our hearts more precious than silver or gold.

May heaven bless and reward them an hundred fold

in this world and in that which is to come with life eter-nal. C. C. & MARY A. P. CONE.

WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 7, 1846.

OUR NEW VOLUME.

It is almost too late for us to address to our readers, were appropriate. Still we make them our best bow meeting with entire unanimity. in our new dress; may they all have a "happy new A second result will be the abatement of sectarion ume, be "most kindly and edifying."

and miscellaneous matter.

We shall give you editorials marked by brevity, variety, and, as far as we are capable, by point and other.

party disputes, and keep to the great interests of the The capital purpose of this convention is, in fact, to church, and topics of evangelical religion and sound terminate the mutual combats of Protestant sects,

sities of ultral cliques or ultral individuals on either this noble idea; we have long believed it practicago straight forward in their discussion with a free mind

in your churches and your families. Pray for your will fall at the shout of our united strength. Away editor, and "pay the printer."

THE WORLD'S CONVENTION.

WHAT SHOULD THE METHODISTS DO ABOUT IT? What should we do? Why something noblesomething befitting our position as the largest Protestant body of the New World

In the first place we should send a delegation composed of our strongest men. We should be glad to see New York send her Olin, Bangs, Peck, &c., Philadelphia her Durbin, Kennady, Hudson, &c., Baltimore her Collins, Emory, Sargent, &c., the West her Elliott, Akers, Thompson, Simpson, Tomster, for, beside the object of the convention, he could doubtless procure valuable aid for the Biblical Institute among the Weslevans. Further, the church should send one of its bishops to that great occasion. Our Northern bishops are so numerous at present that one could be spared for the purpose. New England should send Bishop Hedding, for he rightfully belongs to her; that venerable man would doubtless charges, in such manner as may be found best, the wish to decline, but we ought to insist; for, as it re- claims of the Biblical Institute, and endeavor to progards his health, it would do him good; he could go cure contributions for its current support.

Resolved. That we most earnestly invite the atgards his health, it would do him good, he could be a Resolved, That we most earnesuy nivite use to England in the steamer nearly as comfortably as tention of our fellow laborers in this Conference to a would not actually be as great as to attend the spring Conferences. His labors at the convention need not funds, we deem the importance of this collection al be onerous. His personal presence and practical sugmost equal to the continued existence of the school.

Resolved, That these resolutions be published in gestions would be all that would be necessary. Resolved the Herald. There will be little room in that assembly for speed

We say not that all these men should go, but we designate them as specimens. Now a word on the

which to secure them a seat in the convention.

of the Board of Trustees, I hereby give notice that the our adhesion to its object. This will have effect, Boarding house will not be sold—the friends of the Inand it can be done readily. Our papers can print a brief form of address to the convention, the presiding elders can cut it from the papers, and carry it around their districts, procure the signature of every preach er, and transmit it to Boston or New York, where the names could be attached to one copy and sent to London. The announcement in the convention that a paper has been received, bearing the names of five andred Methodist preachers of New England, pledging their adhesion to its object, would be received with acclamation; let us send the names of our who

We throw out these hasty thoughts merely for con sideration. What say you to them, brother editors, and brethren generally? The time is coming. We must begin soon if we would do any thing. Some of our Northern Conferences are at hand; it could be introduced before them, and their signatures obtained while together. Let us not be content with general votes, but names in black and white.

It will be worth going to this great convention merely to see the good and great men who will be present. D'Aubigne, Ronge, Vinet, Gaussen, Mo nod, Malan, Chalmers, Bunting, Newton, Jenkyns John Pve Smith, Harris, &c., will probably be there. Let us remember it in our prayers, public and private.

CHRISTIAN UNION.

The World's Convention-Its probable Results.

We have published information respecting the proliminary meeting on Christian union held at Liverpool; 216 delegates were present from 19 differen denominations. Dr. Newton, of the Wesleyans took an active part in its business. The meeting was delightfully harmonious, and resulted in the necessary preparation for a grand convention of delegates from all parts of the Protestant world, to be held in London in June next.

Three results will be effected by this convention First, It will organize amicable relations among the Protestant denominations of the world, and thus take away the charge brought against us by papists, that we are factious fragments, spreading religious distraction in the earth. There are as many variations in Popery as in Protestantism-this could easily be proved; but in Popery they are overshadowed by a comprehensive ecclesiastical system. Protestantism HERALD AND JOURNAL agrees on all fundamentals as substantially as Popery, and its variety of organization is, in our humble opinion, a great convenience to individual opinion, and a source of energy in practical plans. Still it has led to reproach, and doubtless to much petty sectarianism and uncharitableness. -A form of general organization, preserving the present conveniences of individual sects, but uniting us in leading articles of faith and general measures, will be a glorious with a good grace, the compliments of the season, achievement. This is proposed at London, and the and we are too crowded with other matter, if the time general creed has been adopted by the preliminary

year "-one replete with the blessings of God's prov-virulence in the Protestant world. This movement dence and grace, and may their intercourse with will infuse the spirit of charity into all the sects that their old friend, the Herald, during the ensuing vollast into relations of unity, and the discussion of petty We shall endeavor, good readers, in the present differences will mostly cease; the general creed will volume, to give you a greater abundance of secular virtually, if not actually, take the place of our individual ones, and we will feel that we are as a common brotherhood to defend, not to destroy, each

A third result will be a grand system of relation We shall scout, as far as possible, all petty and and co-operation against the common foe-Popery. and consolidate them in one line of battle against th We shall not pause to heed the querulous propen- consolidated force of antichrist. Blessed be God for but shall ble, and have good confi realized. Now that the central pillars of Popery are falling in, let us gather about it as ancient Israel God bless you, good readers, in body and in spirit, around Jericho, and its hoary and decaying walls with petty differences; we are one substantially-let us be so formally and practically. Let our contending columns cease their mutual skirmishing, and form into line and battle for the common cause. The press can do much for the object: brother editors, let us sound the trump of gathering all through the land, "Ho! for London in June next."

THE BIBLICAL INSTITUTE.

At our last New England Conferences a plan for the endowment of this institution was adopted, but in such a manner as to postpone it till the University endowment should be despatched. We voted, howinson, &c., and as for New England, we have our ever, to give it, meanwhile, an annual collection for ideas on that point. We should send Prof. Demp- its current support. It cannot live without this collection. The demand is not a great one; a few dollars from each society-only about \$3-would amply meet its current expenses. Brethren, will you not raise it this small pittance? The Boston preachers

Resolved. That we will, in accordance with the vote of the Conference, bring before our respective

prompt compliance with the vote of the Conference Resolved, That as the institution has no available

GREAT LEGACIES.

There is not a more fallacious impression abroa expense. The expense of time would be little. than that the Yankees are miserly. It arises from They could leave in the middle of May, attend the the fact that they are acquisitive and frugal. Where convention say one or two weeks, and return in about is the people under heaven that expends more for two weeks: six or seven weeks would be sufficient. churches, schools, the beatification of villages and They could be spared from the next Conferences, as towns, and public improvements generally? Is there no very emergent business will probably come be- any equal section of the land that gives more for dofore them. The expense of money would be, by the mestic and foreign religious purposes than New Engsteamers from New York, \$100 out and \$120 back; by land? How does the "generous South," especially, merchentmen it would be much less, but require compare with her in contributions to relieve public more time. Board in Loudon for two weeks not more calamities, like the great fires which have occasion than \$25. Good Methodist boarding-houses are to ally afflicted some of our middle and Southern cities. be found there for half this expense. From 150 to Besides such examples, there is another class of in-\$300 would cover all expense. We propose not to stances, which the papers are almost continually reraise this expense by collections in the churches cording. We mean the frequent and munificent we have enough of these already; but let the breth-legacies to public purposes. Our readers can recall ren, especially in our larger communities, designate several cases mentioned by us within the last year. their man, and raise a purse, by private applications, Another has just been announced: Oliver Smith, for his expense. We can pledge New England for of Hatfield, the wealthiest man in the Western coun-Bishop Hedding. We should not be surprised if some ties of Massachusetts, who died week before last, of the preachers mentioned, and many others, should was a bachelor, and has left nearly the whole of his determine to go to this great jubilee at their own large fortune to public and charitable uses. We learn from the Northampton Gazette, that he has Secondly, many of our laymen should go. We given \$360,000 to eight towns, viz., Northampton have men in the larger cities whose business would Hadley, Amherst, Hatfield, Williamsburg, Deerfield offer inducements. Many of our wealthier men and Whately, as a permanent fund for the benefit of spend a portion of the summer in journeying for orphan children and children of the poorer classes their health. This trip would give them an opportuni- The fund is to be managed by trustees. Anothe ty of seeing "Old England," and of participating in large and rather novel bequest is made to the same a great measure of the church, and this, too, at number of towns, and probably the same towns, to an expense of time and funds scarcely greater than be paid to each young and worthy man or woman the summer tour by Niagara and Quebec requires. within the same, upon the event of his or her mar-Let us encourage this idea among our lay brethren, riage. \$200,000 is given to Northampton for the estaband if any go, let them be sure to take papers by lishment of an Agricultural School, but not to go into operation until the above named sum is doubled Thirdly, whatever else we may do or not do, we \$10,000 is to go to the Colonization Society. Many should send communications to the meeting, signed cheers for New England! we set her off against the as generally as possible by our preachers, declaring world, notwithstanding its envious sarcasms.

CORRESPONDENCE. | ing over these) over the hundreds of slain witness

LETTER FROM NEW YORK.

CHRISTMAS. Its Primitive Celebration-Uncertainty of the Day-Papal

"To rescue from oblivion the memory of forme incidents, and to render a just tribute of renown to the many great and wonderful transactions of our Dutch progenitors, Diedrich Knickerbocker, native of 29:-While writing on business, I would say that the city of New York, produced his historical essay," God is reviving his work in New England Village and for the same weighty reasons, the writer of this Grafton. One has been converted and one re article, designing to make known some of the cus- claimed the last week. We had a glorious day in toms of our English and Dutch ancestors, and some Zion yesterday; four came forward for prayers deepof the observances retained in his native city (N. Y.) ly convicted of sin, and the cloud of mercy begins to to the present day, also publisheth the results of his break. Hallelujah to God! victory turns on Zion's investigations. And as that writer commenced his side. To God be all the glory. More particularly "History of New York" with an account of the crea- by and by. tion of the world, we may perhaps be allowed to go back as far as the origin of the word—Christmas,— the Herald, to the friends of Zion, that the cloud of which is Romish, derived from Christi missa, (Crabbe,) mercy still hangs over Farmer's Village, reviving and signifies the mass of Christ, which term as and sanctifying the church, and in snatching poor observed, but simply and solely the festival celebrated.

There is no authentic record of the observance of

this day previous to the fourth or fifth century, although some have asserted that it has always been celebrated from the earliest periods of the new disbeen more disposed to notice the supper in commemoration of the death of our Lord, than any observance of the time of his birth, as we may gather from the nativity was celebrated at an early period, we have a a more general shower, from the fact that the church convincing proof in the account of the persecution which raged under Dioclesian, when his court was at Nicomedia, who, it is said, "among other acts of cruelty, finding multitudes of Christians assembled toother to celebrate Christ's nativity, commanded the church doors where they were met, to be shut, and fire to be put to it, which in a short time reduced them and the church to ashes." (Encuc. Brittan.) However, let this suffice as to the antiquity of its obwas held. Those who are learned in the Fathers. inform us that Christmas and Epiphany were celebrated at one and the same time,-viz, about the 6th of January, in proof of which, St. Chrysostom is quoted, who observes that "it was but of a little while that Christmas had been celebrated at Antioch on the 25th of December as a distinct feast." and that "the use thereof came from the West," or in other words from the Church of Rome. It is recorded that Pope Julius cause a strict inquiry to made into the day of our Savior's birth, and having ascertained it to be on the furnishes the following: 25th of December, "They began henceforth to celebrate the feast on that day." It was, however, more probably appointed on this day as a matter of conve- know, with certainty, that measures are in progress nience, than as the result of very extensive investiga-tions, and to the present time we are ignorant not only of the day, but even of the month in which our ficulty. Savior was born. Dr. Clarke informs us, (Comm. Luke 2.) that one writer has given a catalogue of no ing paragraph:less than 136 different opinions concerning the year month in the year. "The Latin Church" he quotes supreme in power, and infallible in judgment, placed dess Bruma." There are several weighty objections afloat in the papers, touching the same subject which are equally destitute of foundation. however, to this day, which, as they may be found in Clarke's Commentary, it is unnecessary to repeat

The Epiphany formerly observed in connection English Churches commemorated with special services. (vide Book of Common Prayer.) Epiphany is derived from the Greek Επιφάνεια, appearance or manifestation, and is now celebrated on the 12th day after Christmas, in commemoration of our Savior's being gotiation, and declared our exclusive claim. manifested to the world by the appearance of a miraculous star as related in the second chapter of Mat- at first refused? If so, it will be unprecedented in thew's Gospel. In the early times of which we have her history. We shall soon learn. been speaking, Christmas seems to have been observed precisely as the Sabbath was, being preceded by an eye or vigil, as was the Sabbath both of the Jewish and Christian Church. This preceding eve was spent in prayer and other appropriate services,

character, but of a festive nature, we have no account of customs observed by our English ancestors. In conclusion we may again refer to the fact, that

served as a heathen festival, and this is by no means the only case in which heathen ceremonies, or the days upon which they were observed, have been, as it were, continued, by the substitution of Christian festivals. It seems to have been the taste of the early ages of Romanism to multiply religious ceremonies, many of which, were mere conversions of the idolatrous worship of ancient Rome, into a semblance of Christianity. The pretext for this was, to wean the people from their ancient and heathenish spectacles, particularly the Bacchanalian and calendary solemnities. But the religious shows which succeeded them, partook in a great measure of the same spirit of licentiousness, and while they may have had the intended effect of withdrawing the people from the idolatry of more ancient times, produced an amount of evil, the effects of which are still apparent in preventing the simplicity of the primitive worship of the apostolic age. Many of the observances of the Romish church at the present day, may be traced back to their origin in the customs of their heathen ancestors, and to those who would wish to be better informed on this subject, we would recommend a perusal of Dr. Middleton's "Letter from Rome, showing an exact conformity between popery and paganism." or to a more modern work, "Matthews' Diary of an Invalid." As a few examples of this conformity between the two systems, we may state that the worship of saints and images is shown to be equivalent to the adoration paid to gods and heroes, the nuns to be substitutes for vestal virgins, guardian angels for tutelary gods,-the canonization of a saint was the apotheosis of a hero, the processions are copied from their ancient models, the lustral water and incense of the heathens is transformed into holy water and the censer, the pontifex has become a priest, and the sacrifice of victims a mass, while to crown all, in the humorous expression of a celebrated writer, "the very statue of Jupiter himself, has become the Jew Peter. New York, Dec. 26, 1845. LORENZO

GREAT FALLS, N. H .- Rev. S. Kelley writes, Dec. 29 :- Your sheet continues to cheer us on in our our excellent "Herald." Long may its voice be the revival department so well filled with good news Street Meeting-house, in honor of the American Unifrom different places. I will just add, that God has not forgotten us at Great Falls; during several months past we have enjoyed some religious prosper-

and hardened sinners who know not God. May the time soon arrive when the inquiry shall become ger eral, "What must I do to be saved?" The Lord hasten it in his good time, and in the meanwhile may ministers and church continue to labor, and give the "Lord no rest until he establish and make Jerusalen a praise in the earth."

SHREWSBURY.—Rev. Charles A. Perry writes, Dec

N. B. Br. Gardner Rice wishes me to say, through used originally by the church, did not imply the day sinners from the horrible pit and miry clay, and placing their feet upon the rock Christ Jesus.

DERBY -Rev. David Packer writes. Dec. 23 :- Br Stevens,-I wish to say to the brethren of our belove pensations, but the early Christians seem to have Zion, that the Lord is with us in mercy on Derby Sta tion and Charleston Mission. There is a general awakening throughout both. Some twenty-five or thirty have found the Savior, and others are inquiring New Testament. Yet that the observance of the what they must do to be saved. We are expecting is more faithfully coming up to the work, and the devil's children are becoming "exceeding mad. In the might of the Captain of the Lord's hosts, we are resolved to stand at our posts, on the frontier borders with the unsheathed sword of the Spirit in hand, in full assurance that our Captain never was, nor never can be, defeated. Glory to God.

Brownville.-Rev. J. W. Dow writes, Dec. 16: servance. Next, as to the day on which the festival Please say through the Herald that Br. James Bishop is still living, some more comfortable, yet very feeble -happy in the Lord-resigned to life or death.

> MARLBORO'. Vt.-Rev. J. S. Smith writes:-We have some fifteen converted in Marlboro', soundly.

THE GREAT QUESTION.

A Washington correspondent of the Baltimore Su

"The friends of the peace, prosperity and trubonor of this country, will be highly gratified both among members of Congress and between

The Washington Union of Monday has the follo

less than 136 different opinions concerning the year of Christ's birth: and as to the day, that has been placed by Christian sects, and learned men, in every boundary question has been concluded in Lond between the British government and Mr. McLane on the basis of the 49th degree—the proposition have it on the 25th of December, the very day on which the ancient Romans celebrated the feast of their god-vised, this report is not correct. Other rumors are

We still hope that the danger of war will pass but shall feel no certainty till the next arrival from England. Mr. Calhoun's course, noticed in another with Christmas, was after the edict of Julius, observe column, is somewhat encouraging; but it must be ed on a separate day, and is still by the Romish and remembered, that the matter is now at the option of England.

2. She has declined ours.

3. On her declinature we have abandoned the n Now will she return to us, accepting the offer she

LITERARY ITEMS.

WILEY & PUTNAM'S Literary News Letter has a notice of a new series of Greek and Latin books as a preparation for the solemnities of the succeeding which the Harpers are about to publish—the joint production of Professor M'Clintock and Rev. George Of other observances not strictly religious in their R. Crooks of Dickinson College. When it is known that these works-five in number-are to be preuntil a much later period. We have now said all pared on Ollendorf's method of imitation and repetithat is necessary in reference to the antiquity of this tion, they will be looked for with deep interest by all festival, and its observance by the early church, and who are engaged in teaching these languages. They propose in a succeeding article to give some account are to resemble Arnold's series of classical books but more systematically arranged, and improved by a selection of the best processes from the whole range of German elementary books, especially from the day appointed by the Roman pontiff for the celethose of Grysar, Grotefend, Hand, Ruhner and Krubration of the nativity of Christ, was one formerly obser. The first book in Latin is to be ready in Jan-

> The Rev R F Treet is preparing an Introduction to the Study of the Greek Language and Literature, which the editor of the Western Christian Advocate thinks will be of important value to classical stu-

MADAME GUIZOT, the deceased wife of the present French Prime Minister, left several popular works, which give her a place among the literary names of France. We are happy to inform our readers that some of her best juvenile tales will soon appear from the house of Waite, Peirce & Co., Boston. translated by Miss A. Wilbur, late of Newburypor The romantic history of Madame Guizot has been narrated in the Herald, and will doubtless excite a deep interest for her works. METHODIST GOVERNMENT.—We have published in

the Herald numerous articles in exposition of our church polity; subsequently they were consolidated into two "Tracts for the Times." Their substance was embraced in a lecture before the last New England Conference. We have since received re quests from various quarters, including Quarterly Conference resolutions, to embody those discussions in a small volume, for circulation in our church and among our opponents. Some of the requests referred to were sent for publication in the Herald; but, as they concerned us personally, we have kept ther for our own use. In reply to them we would say that we have in course of preparation such a volum as we hope will meet somewhat the necessity ex pressed by these letters. We shall endeavor to ren der it a suitable text book for the course of study prescribed by the Conferences, covering the whole ground of church polity required by the course. DR. Hupson, of Philadelphia, has lately writte some strictures on Dr. Peck's work on Christian Per fection. Dr. Peck commences a reply in the las-

A Gift .- John D. Williams, Esq. of this city, ha work of saving souls. We could not well do without given five hundred dollars in the aid of the Albion Methodist Seminary, in Michigan. This amoun heard in all parts of our Zion. I am rejoiced to see was paid by him as one of the proprietors of Hollis tarian Association.

New York Advocate. It will go hard with Mr. Hud-

son; his positions are exceedingly fallacious, in our

Half the value of all the exports of the Unite ity. Between 30 and 40 cases of conversion, or re- States is in raw cotton. Half the value of the exports covery from backslidings, have encouraged our of Great Britain is in manufactured cotton. Let the hearts somewhat; and yet we mourn (while rejoic- wo nations think of these facts before they go to war.

PROF DEMPSTER, of the Biblical Institute, spent a Sabbath lately with our city churches. His sermons in behalf of the Institute were remarkably able, and produced a profound impression on those who heard them. Prof. Dempster is a strong man armed: let us sustain him in his important position. In his late visit to New York he carried the whole preachers' meeting of that city in favor of the institution, and obtained \$2,400 in notes for it among the people.

PRESIDENT OLIN is expected in Boston in a few weeks, to attend to the business of the Weslevan University. No man is more welcome among us.

Dr. Holdich, of the Weslevan University, spent a portion of the last two weeks in our city, preaching most acceptably to our churches, and promoting the interests of the college in his personal intercourse with our people.

REV. REUBEN RANSOM.—This beloved brother died in Vermillion County, Indiana, Dec. 4. A more particular account of him is expected soon.

A preacher from one of the Southern Conferences, visiting his friends in New England, was re fused permission to exercise the functions of his ministry among them; he was not a slaveholder, but he was rejected because he belonged to a Conference which embraced some slaveholding preachers.—

We deny that such a case did or could occur in our New England Methodist churches, unless the preacher referred to allowed the impression among us that he was a slaveholder. We have heard of one who, on being informed of the distractions among us on the subject of slavery, and the report that he himself was a slaveholder, refused to satisfy our preachers on the latter point, and was therefore instly refused an invitation to our pulnits

DRS. ELLIOTT & SIMPSON are mentioned in our Western papers as delegates to the great London Convention in June next. It is time for us to act in this matter.

Received of Rev. W. Gordon \$17.75, the amount collected at Hubbardston Camp Meeting, to be appropriated to Missions.

A BINNEY, Treasurer of Con. Society.

ERRATA.-In Br. Coggeshall's late article on Wesley's Prayer Book, the following corrections should, in the principal paragraph of the second point discussed. for "most astonishingly opposed to bishops," read most strenuously opposed. A few lines below, for "Just the immense difference that exists between the Greek word basileus, the Latin poe, and the English word being," read "the Latin rex, and the English king." A few lines still further below, instead of "an instrument upon which cunning may play a tune," &c., read, "cunning men play a tune.

We did well to have so few errors. We are not surethat we have got the corrections right. We have deciphered them as well as we could -Pr

LITERARY NOTICES. '

The METHODIST QUARTERLY for January arrived too late for a full examination before our present number, but we have read with much satisfaction several articles, paticularly the 1st, 3d, 5th and 6th. From these we should judge the present number one of the very best yet issued. The engraving is a well executed likeness of Dr. Elliott, editor of the Western Christian Advocate. The following is the table of contents: Art. I. The Reformation the Source of American

Art. II. Review of Dr. Turner's Essay on our Lord's Discourse at Capernaum. (Au.) Art. III. Miss Barrett's Poems. (Mr. R. C. Pit-

Liberty. (Rev. Mr. Moore.)

Art. IV. Reading. (Editor of the Review.) Art. V. Modes of Teaching Languages. (Prof. M' Clintock.)

Art. VI. Durbin's Observations in the East. (Also by Prof. M Clintock, we suspect.) Art. VII. Davies' Sermons. (Rev. R. W. Allen.) Art. VIII. Critical Notices. Waite, Peirce & Co.

THE LIVING AGE. - The last three numbers of this popular work have been exceedingly interesting. They contain several long articles from the principal English Reviews, and a great variety of entertaining small ones from the magazines and papers. We consider this weekly the most interesting periodical of the country. Waite, Peirce & Co., 1 Cornhill,

THE CHRISTIAN EXAMINER is the Unitarian Quarter ly Review of New England. The number for January contains several very able articles. The table of contents is as follows :-

Art. I. St. Augustine and his Times. II. Rev. John Andrews, D. D.

· III. New Hymn Books. IV. Duty of American Women. V. On Christian Union.

VI. Stewart on the Old Testament VII. Christianity without Christ.

VIII. Life and Character of Dr. Ware. IX. Plato against the Atheists.

X. Prisons and Prison Discipline. XI. Notices of Recent Publications. Intelligence; Notice. Crosby, Boston.

THE FARMER'S ALMANAC .- This standard Almanac has been issued for 1846, by Jenks & Palmer, Boston. This is its 54th number.

PHRENOLOGY EXAMINED is a criticism on Gall's doctrines, by Flourens, a distinguished French Savan, translated by Dr. Meigs, and for sale by Waite, Peirce & Co., 1 Cornhill, Boston.

The ILLUSTRATED NEW ENGLAND MAGAZINE for Jannary is embellished with numerous fine engravings, and presents a good list of articles. Bradbury, Soden

THE UNION OF THE HOLY SPIRIT AND THE CHURCH. -Gould, Kendall & Lincoln, Boston, have issued this very able work in substantial style. It is from the pen of one of the ablest living divines of England, Dr. Jenkyn, author of "The Extent of the Atonement," &c., and treats of the doctrine of the Spirit's agency in all its relations to the church and the world. It abounds in profound and also practical views of the subject, and is one of the most important theological productions of the times.

THE MAGNOLIA, &c., is the title of a new monthly, published by Rice, Lowell, and edited by Rev. Dr. Remington. It is designed to take the place of the Ladies' Pearl, lately issued by the same publisher. It is exceedingly neat in its typography, is embellished by two very fine engravings, and presents an excellent list of articles, and all this for only 1 dollar

Allen, Mrs. C. H. Anthony, J. H. Adams, James

Adams, Ira Allen, J. P. Appleton, John Aldrich, Smith

Annable, J. S.
Blackman, Mary
Bosworth, Dan
Busmtead, H. N.
Burbee, A. S.
Burbank, Abel
Brown, Silas
Bates, A. S.

Brown, Silas
Bates, Asa
Braley, Gibbs
Beale, Rufus
Barnes, H. C.
Bagby, John B.
Brett, Ira
Bradbury, Andrew
Baker, J. P.
Braley, Emeline
Bolles, Elizabeth
Burnham, Franklin
Beckwith, Samuel
Bishop, Isaac
Brown, S. A.
Bragdon, Wm.
Bennis, Nancy
Bell, W. K.
Barnard, Phineas
Paker, I. K.
Brooks, Nabby
Bigelow, Amasa
Bowden, George
Bean, Mary J.
Barker, Josiali H.

Bean, Mary J.
Barker, Josiah H.
Bailey, Wm.
Bishop, Nathl.
Bailey, Samuel A.
Barnard, Benj.
Colver, Nathan

Copp, Chas. Cone, Orrin

Cone, Orrin
Cummings, Wm.
Claffen, Lee
Collins, Joseph
Carr, W. W.
Cobb, Chas.
Covell, Stanley
Clark, Dr. E.
Colby, Ambrose
Clark, Nathan
Claffen, Wm.
Corbin, Lewis A.
Case, Samuel

Corbin, Lewis A. Case, Samuel Coombs, O. L. Clark, Oliver Clark, John Clapp, Malinda Cass, E. S. Cleaveland, C. T. Cushman, James Clark, Edward Carr, Nancy

Carr, Nancy Colony, Abram Clark, Geo. P. Chamberlin, Warre

Chamberini, waren Currier, E. G. Carney, D. C. Dodge, C. H. Dudley, Jane Davis, Isaac Dilliogham, Edward Davis, Philip Danforth, Benj. Draper, Lorenzo

Draper, Lorenzo Damon, Isaiah

Dexter, Jesse Dyer, Micah Dennen, L.

Dunn, Arnold

Emerton, John I.

England, Francis Fisk, F. G. Files, Thomas

Fay, Cyrus Ferrin, Lydia Fulton, John Fall, T. & H.

Fillmore, Hiel

Freeman, J. A.

Gregory, Francis Gifford, Eliza Goodhue, Joseph Grant, Daniel Gifford, John

Garland, F. S.

Garland, F. S.
Griffin, W.
Goodenough & Merrill,
Gray, John.
Homer, F. H. P.
Howes, Phineas
Hinds, A. M.
Homer, H. B.
Humes, S. M.

Hempstead, Nancy Hammond, David

Huse, Isaac Homan, Benj.

Harris, Wm. Hussey, Samuel Hathaway, Sarah Hinds, Barzillai Howard, Samuel Howes, Samuel

Hewett, John Hall, W. F.

Howe, Elijah Hateh, Elisha Haselton, I. H. Holmes, J. W.

Hall, Nelson

Hall, Susan Hinckley, Oliver

Hathaway, G. W. Johnson & Richard

Jones, Lewis Johnson, D. L.

Jones, James Jones, M. & J. Johnson, D. F. Jones, Parker

Jaquith, Solomon Judkins, Joel

Jones, John Junkins, Alexande Kincaid, W. H.

Knights, John 2d,

Knight, Charlott Keach, J. H.

Killam, Francis

Lowater, Elias

Lane, Josiah

Lewis, Seth Littlefield, D. L.

Lear & Cutts, McIntire, S. W.

Minnehan, Henry

May, George Moore, Joseph Jr. McKenney, Abel Merrill, Mary A.

Moore, Asa Mugford, Peter

Manning, John Mack, J. L.

Marston, Ezekiel Merrill, Wilson

Mann, C. H. McLaughlin, Maddocks, Caleb Murray, Col. R. Meader, Reuben

Moore, Emeline Mathes, J. W. Nye, Joseph Newcomb, G. C.

Norton, John Odell, Geo. W. Orcutt, W. W. Oakman, Amos Olinstead, Erastus

Otis, Elisha Osborn, Joseph Pierce, Abram Pratt, Laurin Paine, J. T.

Page, Mary J. Parkhurst, Ithiel

Parkhurst, Ithiel Patterson, Mary Payson, Edwin Perry, Thos. C. Pettengill, E. H. Prouty, Fosdick Potter, Francis Parker, Amos Parker, W. G.

Parker, W. G.
Pentecost, Wm.
Prentice, A. L.
Richardson, J. B.
Root, Edward
Rodman, A. S.
Roper, John
Robinson, R. A.
Royce, Dr. D.
Rea, Benjamin
Read, Betsey
Randall, Wm.
Stoddard, Isaiah
Starling, John
Sampson, Luther
Sprague, Achsa

Sprague, Achsa Small, Levi Simmons, E. W. Shaw, Ruel Seavey, Wm.

Sylvester, Geo. 8

Stone, Henry Spooner, Mary A. Seavey, Aaron

Stone, Moses Smith, Nathan

Lombard, Richard Littlefield, Ebene Lovell, H. C. Leland, Lowell

Kinne, Waterman Leavitt, Wm. H. Ladue, W. S. Lee, Daniel Aug. Jan. Jan. March

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22, '46

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Jan. July Jan. Oct.

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RELIGIOUS SUMMARY.

The Israelites of the city of New York have unanimously elected Dr. Lillienthai, as the Chief Rabbi for the ensuing year. He was recently from Russia.

Oberlin .- The institution at Oberlin, Ohio, has for years been very much embarrassed by a debt of about fffteen thousand dollars. Several of the creditors gave notice that they would not wait for their pay I notice that they would not wait for their pay longer than the first day of January, 1846. In the emergency, a great effort was made to raise the \$15,000 by New Year's day. About \$3,000 was subscribed at Oberlin, and several gentlemen in Rochester, Troy, New York, and this city, put down \$1000 each, and others smaller sums, so that the effort is likely to prove entirely successful. entirely successful.

We see it stated, in the St. Louis Republican, that the Rev. Barth. Weed, of the Methodist Episcopal Church, takes charge of those members of said Church in the city of St. Louis, who have not united with the southern organization, and that Dr. Akers will hold his first quarterly meeting there on January 10th and 11th, 1846.

Thanksgiving in Louisiana.—Gov. Mouton has appointed Thursday, the 15th of January, to be observed as a day of Thanksgiving in Louisiana. This is the first time in the history of the State, that a Thanksgiving day has been appointed.

College of the Propaganda .- This Institute at Rome. says the New York Express, has now eleven students from the United states, (one of whom is a son of the late highly esteemed Dr. Ives of this city,) seven or eight from British America, and about a hundred from other nations besides Italy.

Rev. Edward Hengstenburg.—This gentleman, brother of Rev. Dr. Hengstenburg, (editor of the "Evangelischen Kirchenzeitung," and professor in the University of Berlin, Prussia,) lately arrived in this country, and after a brief visit to Baltimore, proceeded southward, via Washington city. He travels under the auspices of the Prussian government and the object is to ascertian the process condition, wants, &c. ject is, to ascertain the precise condition, wants, &c., of the German churches in this country. After spending the winter in the southern states and Texas, he contemplates returning to the North.

Secular Miscellany.

The population of New York, by the census for 1845 is 2,600,374; males, 1,313,335; females, 1,287,069.— Increase in five years, 170,938, of which 87,977 is in the city of New York, with its environs, Brooklyn and Williamsburg. The population of New York city, 371,102, is now greater than the aggregate population of Rhode Island, Delaware, Arkansas and Florida was in 1840, it exceeds that of Connecticut, and wants but about 2,000 of being as great as that of New Jersey. We record the fact with alarm, knowing that the population of the city of New York embraces a vast body of men living utterly enstranged from God, and many of them sunk in the depths of iniquity. All the Tract, Bible, and Sabbath school efforts for the destitute ought to be increased tenfold.

In New Englend it is an almost universal custom to ring the church bells at 9 o'clock in the evening. The origin of the practice is pointed out by a correspondent of the Hartford Courant, who found in the early records of the county courts, numerous examples of fines for "night walking," and the following order, make by the Governor and six magistrates, at a Quarter Court, held in Hartford, on the second day March, 1664---" To prevent Disorderly Meetings, and Inconveniences for the future of that kind of unseasonable times in the night season, the Court desire and appoynt the Townsmen of Hartford to agree with some suitable mean to toale the Bell every Night at Nine of the Clock."

The Wall of China .-- Schlegel, in his Philosophy of History, speaking of this ssupendous fabric, says :--Such is the height and thickness of this wall, that it has been calculated that its cubic contents exceeds all the buildings in England and Scottland ; or again, that the same materials would serve to construct a wall of ordinary height and moderate thickness, round the whole earth.

What a change !- The dinner for the Pilgrim society at Plymouth, on Monday, Dec. 22d, was prepared at the United States Hotel in Boston, and conveyed over the Old Colony Railroad to Plymouth, after it was cooked, in an hour and a quarter, smoking hot! Two hundred and twenty-five years ago, the Pilgrims brought their provisions from the Mayflower, and dug clams upon the shore, and cooked their dinner in an iron pot hung by a crooked stick resting upor two crotched trees, over a fire made upon a snow bank!
Quite an improvement since that time, but no improvement to the health of the consumer.

One-Eyed Soldiers Dr. Durbin, in his late valuable work, entitled "Observations in the East," just published by the Harpers, says that in some parts of Egypt, to avoid the conscriptions of Mehemet Ali, the women have been in the habit, for years back, of maiming their children so as to unfit them for military service. The destroying of one eye was a common operation. But the Pacha has taken an effectual way to put an end to this cruelty, by forming two regiments of one-eyed soldiers. The evil is said to be already

much diminished.

Henry the Fourth being instigated by the importunity of his persecuting, godless Parliament to propose war against the Protestants, hit upon a cunning expedient which effectually silenced the unholy entreaties of these cowardly assassins. The expedient was this:
The King declared he would make every member a captain of a company in the army if they carried the measure---whereupon they voted down the diabolical proposal instanter.

Political Items.

Oregon and Mr. Calhoun .- A Washington correspondent of the Baltimore Sun says :-

"I speak not without good authority in saying that Mr. Calhoun has, since his arrival here, been actively engaged in an effort to promote the adjustment of the Oregon question. He interposed between the British minister and our government, and procured a reopening of communications between them. Several friendconferences took place, and the result is that, if the United States take no rash or imprudent step, there will in all probability, ensue a speedy compromise of the question on the basis of the 49th parallel, as here tofore proposed by our government.

The same paper has the following passage in relation to Mexico: -

"We may soon expect important information from Mexico. An organic law of that republic forbids the alienation of any portion of the national domain. On this point Herrera is assailed and will be overwhelmed. The question is, whether Paredes, after coming into power as the champion of the integrity of the Mexi-can republic, will proceed to acknowledge the independence of Texas, yield a portion of the state of Coa-huila, and cede the whole of Upper California! It is almost impossible that any but a Mexican statesman would be guilty of such inconsistency and treachery. Mr Slidell is instructed not to dally nor temporise, but to bring his negotiation to a close, in one way or another, very speedily. It is not at all improbable, therefore, that Mr. Slidell will soon return, and that our government will take strong measures for enforc-ing its demands upon Mexico. A war with Mexico is not at all improbable; and, indeed, it will certainly take place, if Paredes should be supplied with money by the Mexican clergy or the English capitalists in Mexico, which is very likely to be the case.

Our Relations with Mexico .- Alluding to the recent arrival of a messenger from Mexico, the N. Y. True

The only intelligence brought by this messenger that has as yet been made public, was that which was first communicated through the Washington Union, and from it transferred to our columns, in which was given a brief account of the revolution under Generals Paredes and Urrea, who were marching successfully towards the capital with 8000 men, and of whose suc-

cess there was a strong prospect.

Now we have good reason to believe that this revolution, and the consequences Mr. Slidell apprehended from it, were the main, if not indeed the only subject of importance embraced in the budget of Mr. Slidell's messenger to Washington; and moreover, that these advices have been the most important ever received by our government from that quarter. Indeed, we feel warranted in saying that they include not only an anticipated overthrow of the present Mexican administra-tion, but also an entire overthrow of the amicable un-

derstanding which had been restored between that government and our own.

The purport of Mr. Slidell's despatches has created for a wood sawyer, endurance of a mule, independence of a wood sawyer, endurance of a starving anaconds, impudence of a beggar, spunk of a chicken-cock, pertion since its re-agitation; and the attention of Congress will doubtless be immediately directed to the subject. It behooves our government to take speedy measured in the light property of the must possess the constitution of an Editor.—He must possess the constitution of a borse, obstinacy of a mule, independence of a beggar, spunk of a chicken-cock, pertinacity of a dun, and entire resignation to the worst of all earthly treadmills.

Startling Developments.—Nauroo.—The Mormons.—

There is intelligence from Illinois, that the Grand press will doubless be immediately directed to the subject. It behooves our government to take speedy measures for meeting this new and unlooked for emergency; and the preliminary steps for taking these measures have already been taken, as we have reason to believe by the Seatten of the New the Se lieve, by the Secretary of the Navy.

Hall, on Monday night, and addresses were made by

The Nauvoo correspondent of the N. Y. Tribund J. W. James, president, John C. Tucker, first vice president, I. H. Wright, and J. R. Fitzgerald. Resolutions were enthusiastically adopted, declaring that the United States claim to Oregon to the 54th parallel was clear and indisputable; that Irish adopted citizens would maintain the United States government in asserting the claim, and that they would hold themselves in readiness, in the event of a war for the maintenance of the claim, to be called into the military are.

Other disclosures were made in relation to the robtenance of the claim, to be called into the military ser-beries and murders, which have never before been

A Washington Letter to the Boston Atlas says:-The Texas Bill will be signed forthwith, and notice despatched by an express messenger, so as to get the Representatives, but especially the Senators, upon the ground at the earliest practicable moment. The PATE OF THE TARIFF IS SEALED ALMOST BEYOND

white basis of representation.

Washington, Dec. 23 .- I have no doubt myself that the difficulties about Oregon will be compromised on the 49th parallel of north latitude. The Polk adminis-tration do not anticipate war. If England takes the 49th parallel it will be granted .- Tribune.

Congressional.

SATURDAY, Dec. 29. The Senate received a few petitions, and after some unimportant business, went into Executive Session, where they remained a few minutes, and then ad-

House. The members to be supplied with papers,

States over Texas, was passed. Oregon-Military. Congress .- In the Senate, Dec. 29, Mr. McDuffie presented a memorial from Charleston, S. C., asking the establishment of a branch mint

Mr. Cass submitted a resolution, that the committee on military affairs be instructed to inquire into the expediency of constructing a ship canal around the falls of the Sault St. Marie, for the protection of the north-

claring that all the region west of the Rocky Mountains, lying between 42 deg. and 54 deg. 40 min., belonged to the United States—that there are in the government to alienate any portion of this terriory, and that such a step would be an abandonment of the protection due to our citizens, &c.; the resolutions

The bills reported by Mr. Benton, of the military committee, for reviving the office of one of the in-spectors general of the army, and for establishing a nation.

admission of Texas.

The Senate then went into Executive session. In the House, nearly the whole of the day was con-sumed in motions and discussions in relation to the proposition to elect the superintendent and assistants of the folding room, which subject was referred to a

select committee. The bill from the Senate constituting Texas a reve

nue district was taken up and passed. THE OREGON QUESTION.

Tuesday, Dec 30. In the Senate, Mr. Hannegan's Oregon resolutions

In the Senate, Mr. Hannegan's Oregon resolutions were taken up as the matter first in order, and he moved that they may be printed, and made the order of the day for the third Monday in January.

Mr. Calhoun opposed the motion, and spoke against the resolution with great energy. They declared the question could sor be settled by negociation, and contake a principled consure upon the administration for subject the settled by the settled on the settled by the settled b veved an implied censure un on the administration for offering the 49th line of parallel, as the boundary. Mr. C. sustained the administration, and offered an amend-ment, declaring the full power of the President and Senate to make a treaty on the basis of the 49th de-

Mr. Calhoun rejoined, and declared that the passage of the resolutions of Mr Hannegan would inevitably lose us for the present all of the Oregon.

Mr. Haywood, of North Carolina, rose and made a

conciliatory speech, and moved to lay the whole matter Mr. Archer, of Virginia, expressed his cordial ap-

Mr. Clayton, of Delaware, thought that the Senate ought not to commit itself in advance of an anticipated treaty. setts Legislature, in favor of a full revision of the

Mr. Douglass, Mr. Bedinger, Mr. Simms, of S. C., and Mr. Dickenson, each delivered themselves of a speech-the last named being on the floor as this re-

INTERNAL IMPROVEMENTS.

On Wednesday, Dec. 31, in the Senate, the bills

appropriations are a part of those embodied in the bill:
For the Ohio river, above the falls, \$80,000; for the Ohio river, below the falls, 240,000; for the Red river, \$80,000; for the Hudson river, 75,000; for St. Louis harbor, 75,000; for Baltimore harbor, 20,000;

Missouri, through to the Oragon territory, was reported by Mr. Brinkerhoff, of Ohio, and referred to the com-

Mr. Rockwell reported a bill for the payment of the passage of General Lafayette from France to the United States, in 1825.

The Repealers on Oregon.—There was a densely crowded meeting of the friends of Ireland at Amory

The Repealers on Oregon.—There was a densely crowded meeting of the friends of Ireland at Amory

Young, president of "the twelve" and Orson Pratt, a

Other disclosures were made in relation to the rob-

made public, but will be in due time.

Although these indictments have been found, yet no arrests will be made, for reasons which will duly appear, and whether creditable or not to our executive the public will judge.

A woman was murdered among the Mormons of Nauvoo, on the 15th ult. The murderer fled across the river.

Another Steamboat Lost .- The fine steamer Caspia The Convention Question in Virginia.—It is stated that the newly elected Governor of Virginia (William Smith) is in favor of a Convention and of the free

Manslaughter.—The grand jury of New Orleans have found a true bill of manslaughter against Samuel Hayes, chief engineer of the ill-fated steamer Marquette, which was blown up just as she was leaving the Levee in March last. License Laws .- The subject of the constitutionality

License Laws of Massachusetts, will soon be argued before the judges of the Supreme Court, and a decision had upon the question; as the bench is now full. The counsel in behalf of the State, are John Davis and Asahel Huntington. They will be opposed by Daniel Webster and B. F. Hallett.

Amputation .- The Lowell Courier states that Conner, who was run over on the railroad in Woburn three weeks ago, has had his legs amputated, one of them twice, and was able to go to church on Christmas

A large party of settlers propose leaving Arkansas for not exceeding \$30 each.

The Senate bill to extend the laws of the United States over Texas, was passed.

California next May. The chairman of the committee of arrangements give notice in the Little Rock Gazette, "that the Californians will rendezvous at Fort zette, "that the Californians will rendezvous at Fort Smith, Arkansas, on the first Monday in April next, preparatory to taking up the line of march for the Pacific coast.

John Quincy Adams has written a letter against the use of tobacco. He says:—
I have often wished that every individual of the human race afflicted with this artificial passion, could prevail upon himself to try but three months the experi-ment which I have made! sure that it would turn ev-

passed over that place to the southward in such masses as to give a cloudy tinge to the atmosphere.

Mr. Chipman of Michigan catches it on all sides for saying, in his place in Congress, that education is at war with democracy. The democratic papers generally, repudiate this doctrine with very becoming indig-

spectors general of the army, and for establishing corps of sappers, miners and pontoniers, were passed. A message was received from the House stating that the President had signed the joint resolutions for the dogged silence. Besides this, he appears haggard and careworn, as if laboring under mental suffering.

Notices.

DEDICATION. The Chapel recently erected in Fryeburg, Me., for the use of the Methodist Episcopal Church, will be dedicated to the service of Almighty God, on Wednesday, the 14th of January. Services to commence at 10 o'clock, A. M.

A. J. WEBSTER.

SPRINGFIELD DISTRICT.

The Preachers ou Springfield District will remember that at their last meeting it was voted to make a donation visit to the Presiding Elder at the time of holding our S. S. Convention. You will, therefore, please to take notice that said visit will take place on the evening of the 20th instant. Present the subject to your people according to your convenience, and bring whatsoever of their abundance and liberality they will send.

Springfield, Vt., Jan. 1, 1846.

The meeting of the Preachers of Lynn and vicinity will be held at the house of Br. Denison, in Ipswich, Monday, Jan. 12. Text, Col. 1: 27.

,	LUARI	C.F	LI	MEETINGS.			
AUGUS	TA DIS	FR	CT.	- THIRD QUAR	TER.		
Augusta,	Jan.	17	18	Atkins,	Feb. 2	8 1	١
Sidney, China Village,	66	24	25	Abbott,	Mar.	7	
China Village,	66	31	F1	Dexter,	66	14	
Industry,	66	31	F1	Brownville,		21	
Clinton,	Feb.	3	4	Sebec,		28	
Anson,	66	7	8	Palmyra,		28	
Madison,	66			Unity & Montvi			
Canaan,	-6	21	22	Skowhegan,	Dec.		
				A. S	ANDERS	ON	

A single man, of respectable preaching talents, who has "a mind to work," to labor upon Union charge the remainder of the present Conference year. Should Presiding Elders, or any others in the ministry, know of a suitable man who can be ob-On Wednesday, Dec. 31, in the Senate, the bills granting alternate sections of public lands for the purposes of internal improvement in the State of Michigan, and for continuing the Cumberladd road in the States of Ohio, Indiana, and Illinois, were passed over informally.

A bill making appropriations for the improvement of certain harbors and rivers, was reported by Mr. Tibbatts, with a motion for a second reading and reference to the committee of the whole. The following appropriations are a part of those embodied in the bill:

For the Ohio river, above the falls, \$80,000; for the

A CARD

The good people of Rochester, N. H., members of the Methodist Episcopal Church and congregation, met at our 50,000; Buffalo, 50,000; Ashtabula, 10,000: Chicago, 12,000.

The bill was then referred to the committee of the whole, and ordered to be printed.

A bill to establish a line of stockade forts on the Missouri, through to the Oragon territory, was reported by Mr. Brinkerhoff, of Ohio, and referred to the committee.

BOOKS FORWARDED BY WAITE, PEIRCE & CO.,

Mr. Rockwell reported a bill for the payment of the passage of General Lafayette from France to the United States, in 1825.

Friday, Jan. 2.

Oregon.—The Senate did not sit to-day.
House.—Mr Cunningham, of O., offered a series of resolutions in relation to Oregon, declaring that the rejection by Great Britain of the offer of the 49th parallel by the U.S. Government, was putting negotiation on the subject at an end. A motion was made to suspend the rules, to allow the said resolutions to be taken up and considered, and the yeas and nays called—lost, ayes 75 nays 89.

Mr. Garrett Davis of Kentucky, moved that the committee of the whole be discharged from the consideration of the resolution heretofore offered by Mr. Douglas, of Ill., in relation to Oregon, and which had been referred to said committee, and made the order of the day for Tuesday next—and that said resolutions of Mr. Douglas be referred to sundry standing committees. The vote was taken on Mr. Davis's motion, and it was lost.

Mr. Douglas's resolutions were finally, after some discussion, made the order of the day for Tuesday next—and the day for Tuesday the 13th inst.

BOOKS FORWARDED BY WAITE, PEIRCE & CO., To JAN. 3.

L. W. Clark, Middlebury, Vt., I pkge by Walker & Co.; Rev. G. H. Winchester, Scituate, Ms., I pkge by Ex. to be left at P. O.; J. E. Short, Lowell, Ms., I pkge by Ex. to be left at P. O.; J. E. Short, Lowell, Ms., I pkge by Walker & Co.; Sanborn & Carter, Portland, Me., I pkge by Walker & Co.; Sanborn & Carter, Portland, Me., I pkge by Ex. to be left at P. O.; J. E. Short, Lowell, Ms., I pkge by Ex. to be left at P. O.; J. E. Short, Lowell, Ms., I pkge by Tuck.; Rev. C. R. Harding, Springfield, Vt., I pkge left at S. Hall & Co.'s, care Mr. Colbon; Rev. D. Wise, Nantucket, Ms., I pkge by Ex. to be left at P. O.; J. E. Short, Lowell, Ms., I pkge by Ex. to be left at P. O.; J. E. Short, Lowell, Ms., I pkge by Ex. to be left at P. O.; J. E. Short, Lowell, Ms., I pkge by Ex. to be left at P. O.; J. E. Short, Lowell, Ms., I pkge by Ex. to b

COMMUNICATIONS.

Summary of Intelligence.

Plymouth Dinner.—One of the pleasing incidents of the Plymouth dinner, says the Advertiser, was the reception of a turbot and a saddle of mutton, which were brought out by the Acadia and sent to the Fligrim Society, by S. S. Lewis, Esq., of Boston. Mr. Lewis accompanied the present, with a note expressive of his interest in the occasion, and saying that it might be acceptable, as a proof of the great facility of intercourse between Old and New England, and as strikingly illustrating the change which a few years have made in this regard.

Acquittal of Caleb J. McNulty.—In the case of the United States against McNulty, says the National Intelligencer of Thursday, Mr. Fendall, council for the prosecution, concluded his able address on Wednesday about one o'clock, when the case went to the jury, who, after setting for a short time, returned a verdict of not guilty. This trial has lasted one entire week, and has excited in its progress, from day to day, unusual interest, the court room being crowed with spectators.

COMMUNICATIONS.

Lane & Tippett (2)—Allen, Morill & Wardwell—E. Smith —J. C. Jewett & Co. (2)—L. W. Clark—C. R. Harding—B. J. Herrick—F. A. Griswold—F. F. isk—J. E. Short & Co.—R. Livesey—F. Yates—M. P. Webster—G. H. Winchester—A. Turner—A. Kent (3)—Geo. Goodyear—S. Tupper—S. Kelley—I. W. Spauling—W. C. Taber & Son—D. K. Banister—D. W. Blood—H. C. At-water—O. S. Morris—George F. Cooledge & Brother—Geo. W. Stefarns—John D. W. Banister—D. W. Blood—H. C. At-water—O. S. Morris—George F. Cooledge & Brother—Geo. W. Stefarns—John D. K. Banister—D. W. Blood—H. C. At-water—O. S. Morris—George F. Cooledge & Brother—M. Canning & Co.—D. W. Banister—D. W. Blood—H. C. At-water—O. S. Morris—George F. Cooledge & Brother—M. Canning & Co.—D. W. Banister—D. W. Blood—H. C. At-water—O. S. Morris—George F. Cooledge & Brother—M. Canning & Co.—D. W. Banister—D. W. Blood—H. C. At-water—O. S. Morris—George F. Cooledge & Brother—M. Canning & Co.—D. W. Banister—D. W. Blood—H. C. At-water—O. S. Morris—Georg

MONEY RECEIVED AND CREDITED FOR THE

15, '46 1, '47 1, '47 1, '46 1, '46 1, '46 1, '47 1, '47 Sampson, Eden Smith, Metcalf Stearns, J. S. Smith, Oliver Sanborn, Daniel Stedman, F. A. Smith, Gurdon July Jan.
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Oct. HERALD AND JOURNAL. 1 00 pays to June 10, '46 2 00 " Jan. 1, '47 2 00 " Dec. 22, '46 Smith, Gurdon Smith, Orin Stone, Wm. B. Sedgley, Jas. Smith, Isaac Smart, Durell 1, '46 2 00 2 00 Dec. 1, '46 May 15, '46 April 24, '46 June 1, '46 Oct. 1, '46 Jan. 1, '47 Jan. 1, '46 Jan. 1, '46 Jan. 1, '45 Aug. 11, '46 Jan. 1, '47 Feb. 23, '46 Jan. Dec. May Nov. 18, '45 15, '46 1, '46 1, '46 1, '46 1, '46 1, '46 1, '46 1, '46 1, '45 1, '45 1, '46 1, '45 1, '46 1, '46 1, '46 1, '46 1, '46 1, '46 1, '46 1, '46 1, '47 1, '46 1, '47 1, '46 1, '47 1, '46 1, '47 1, '46 1, '47 1, '46 1, '47 1, '46 1, '47 1, '46 1, '47 1, '46 1, '47 1, '46 1, '47 1, '46 1, '47 1, '46 1, '47 1, ' Thatcher, Alonzo Thompson. Jas.
Thompson, R. R.
Taylor, Chas.
Tobey, Chas.
Terry, John 2 00 2 00 Jan. Jan. Jan. Jan. Dec. Tarbox, Stearns Tarbell, L. L. Sept. July Dec. April July Jan. Oct. Dec. May Nov. Whitford, Benj. Watkins, Moses Winslow, Abigail Willey, Levi Weymouth, Warren White, Ezbon Jr., 2 00 Whiting, Perez Jr., Whitmash, Elizabeti Jan. Jan. Jan. Wheeler, Mrs. D. Warriner, Dr. L. Jan.
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Jan. April July Jan. June Wood, S. S. Wallis, E. G. Wentworth, D. A. Walker, Sally Walcott & Vinton, Jan. 1, '47 Jan. 1, '47 Jan. 1, '45 Dec. 15, '46 Wells, G. B. WHOLESALE PRICES CURRENT. [From the N. E. Farmer.]

| Seed |

9 3-2; Hams, Boston, S a S 1-2; Southern and Western, 0 a 0; Cheese, Ship'g and 4 meal, 6 a S; do. new milk, 7 1-2 a 0. Woot. Duty—The value whereof at the place of exportation shall not exceed 7 cts. per pound, 5 per cent. ad. val. whereof the value exceeds 7 cts. per pound, 40 per ct. ad. val. and 3 cts. per pound.

whereof the value exceeds 7 cts. per pound, 40 per ct. ad. val. and 3 cts. per pound.

Prime or Saxony Fleeces, washed, lb., 40 a 45c.; American full blood, do., 37 a 40; do. 3-4 do., 34 a 35; do. 1-2 do., 32 a 33; 1-4 and common do., 29 a 31; Smyrna Sheep, washed, 20 a 22; do., unwashed, 10 a 15; Bengasi do., 6 a 12; Saxony, clean, 00; Buenos Ayres, unpicked, 7 a 10; do. do., picked, 10 a 14; Superfine Northern pulled lamb, 33 a 38; No. 1 do. do. do., 30 a 32; No. 2 do. do. do., 23 a 25; No. 3 do. do. do., 14 a 17.

Hops. Duty, 20 per cent.

Hors. Duty, 20 per cent. 1st sort Mass., 1844, lb., 23 a 25; 2d do., 21 a 22. HAY. \$20 to 21 per ton; Eastern Screwed, \$17 to 18. Eggs. 15 to 18c.

BRIGHTON MARKET .- MONDAY, Dec. 29, 1845. [From the N. E. Farmer.]

At Market, 720 Beef Cattle, 2600 Sheep and 50 Swine 300 Beef Cattle unsold.

*** PRICES.—Beef Cattle—Last week's prices generally were not sustained. A yoke or two extra, \$5 25; first quality, \$4 00 a \$5 00; second quality, \$4 00 a \$4 25; third quality, \$3 25 a \$4 00. &c., &c. Goods packed for Country trade at short notice ty, \$3 25 a \$4 00.

Sheep—Small lots from \$1 25 to \$2 50.

Sheep—Small lots from \$1 20 to 5 Swine—At retail, from 4 1-2 to 6. Statement of Brighton Market for 1845. 48,910 Beef Cattle, sales estimated at 13.275 Stores, " " " 13,275 Stores, " 107,960 Sheep, "

175,398 1844. 37,310 Beef Cattle, 4,136 Stores, 92,274 Sheep, 1843. 32,915 Beef Cattle. 98,820 Sheep, 43,060 Swine, Sales estimated at

In this city, Jan. 1, by Rev. J. Shepard, Mr. Francis Milliken and Miss Hannah F. Dill, all of Boston.

In this city, on the 1st inst., by Rev. M. Raymond, Mr. Benjamin Drew and Miss Irena Eaton. Also, Mr. George F. Wheelock and Miss Esther Jane Perkina, all of Boston.

In Hubbardston, Mass., Dec. 25, by Rev. W. Gordon, Mr. Levi G. Temple, of Hubbardston, and Miss Persis F. Ball, of Princeton. Dec. 31, Mr. Luke Waite and Miss Freelove Elizabeth Wright, beth of Hubbardston.

Princeton. Dec. 31, Mr. Luke Waite and Miss Freelove Elizabeth Wright, both of Hubbardston.
In Dresden, Me., Dec. 30, by Rev. J. Milliken, Jr., Mr. David Patterson and Miss Clarissa P. Hatch, both of Dresden. In Saugus, Dec. 31, by Rev. I. A. Savage, Mr. Albert Hitchings, of Saugus, and Miss Sarah J. Dampney, of Lynn. Also, Sept. 4, Mr. Amos Rhodes and Miss Eliza Ann Prentiss, both of Saugus.

Also, Sept. 4, Mr. Amos Rhodes and Miss Eliza Ann Prentiss, both of Saugus.

In Holliston, Jan. 1, by Rev. Lunan Boyden, Mr. Ellis Daniels, of Medway, and Miss Rhoda B. Bolo, of Holliston. In Nashua, N. H., Dec. 18, by Rev. James Pike, Mr. Isaac Eaton, of Nashua, and Miss Ruth K. Howard, of Windham, Vt. In Nashville, Jan. 1, Mr. John Sanford, of Nashua, and Miss Sarah A. Barnes, of Nashville. In Newton Upper Falls, on the 1st inst., by Rev. Z. A. Mudge, Mr. Otis Pettee, Jr., and Miss Julia M. Smith, both of Newton. Mr. Vernal R. Stedman, of Boston, and Miss Elvira Kaharl, of Newton.

At East Boston, Dec. 23, by Rev. J. A. Merrill, Mr. Benj. F Farnsworth and Miss Harriet N. Josselyn, both of Lowell. In Roxbury, Dec. 14, by Rev. John W. Merrill, Mr. Joseph W. Mathers and Mrs. Adeline C. McCaine, both of Roxbury. In Milton, Me., by Rev. C. C. Cone, Mr. Daniel Knight, of Lubec, and Miss Abigail Nutter, of Calais.

In Peterborough, N. H., Dec. 2, by Rev. E. Mason, Mr. James F. Baldwin, of Waltham, Mass., and Miss Laura H. Chase, of Peterborough. Also, Dec. 9, by the same, Mr. David Cudworth and Miss Caroline R. Holt, of Greenfield, N. H. At the parsonage in Phillips, on Christmas eve, by Rev. C. C. Mason, Mr. Joseph W. Wittemore and Miss Playerby C. C. C. Mason, Mr. Joseph W. Wittemore and Miss Playerby C. C. C. Mason, Mr. Joseph W. Wittemore and Miss Playerby C. C. C. Mason, Mr. Joseph W. Wittemore and Miss Playerby C. C. C. Mason, Mr. Joseph W. Wittemore and Miss Playerby C. C. C. Mason, Mr. Joseph W. Wittemore and Miss Playerby C. C. C. Mason, Mr. Joseph W. Wittemore and Miss Playerby C. C. C. Mason, Mr. Joseph W. Wittemore and Miss Playerby C. C. C. Mason, Mr. Joseph W. Wittemore and Miss Playerby C. C. C. Mason, Mr. Joseph W. Wittemore and Miss Playerby C. C. C. Mason, Mr. Joseph W. Wittemore and Miss Playerby C. C. C. Mason, Mr. Joseph W. Wittemore and Miss Playerby C. C. C. Mason, Mr. Joseph W. Wittemore and Miss Playerby C. C. C. Mason, Mr. Joseph W. Wittemore and Miss Parter Mr. Parter Parter Parter Parter

At the parsonage in Phillips, on Christmas eve, by Rev. C. C. Mason, Mr. Joseph W. Whitemore and Miss Elizabeth A. Rowe, both of Phillips.

In Whitefield, N. H., Dec. 3, by Rev. P. Boynton, Mr. John A. Abbott and Miss Betsey W. Ordway, both of Whitefield.

In Alfred, by Rev. H. M. Eaton, Mr. James H. Gary, of Sanford, and Miss Sally A. Cluff, of Alfred.

In Lyman, by the same, Mr. George Peirce, of Quincy, Mass., and Miss Eunice B. Derby, of Lyman.

In Goshen, N. H., Dec. 17, by Rev. John English, Mr. Newton J. Currier, of Hillsborough, and Miss Hannah G. Richard. ton J. Currier, of Hillsborough, and Miss Hannah G. Richardson, of Goshen.
In North Penobscot, Me., Dec. 18, by Rev. John Price, Mr. Luke T. Harriman and Miss Elizabeth R. Walker, both of

Orland.
In Gloucester, Nov. 30, by Rev. Daniel Richards, Mr. Da vid W. Stanwood and Miss Susan R. Allen, both of Glouces

vid W. Stanwood and Miss Susan R. Alien, John of Gloucester.

In Danvers, Dec. 28, by Rev. Mr. Collyer, Mr. Joseph Corning, of Dauvers, and Miss Martia E. Walton, of Salem. In Cohasset, Dec. 14, by Rev. S. Puffer, Mr. James Barnes, of Hingham, and Miss Mary Beal, of Cohasset.

In Lynn, Dec. 24, by Rev. P. Crandall, John Mailey and Susan Davis, both of Lynn.

In Lempster, N. H., Dec. 28, by Rev. Osmon C. Baker, Rev. Chester Field, Jr., of Springfield, Mass., and Miss Mariette Perley, of Lempster.

ette Perley, of Lempster.

In Ashburnham, by Rev. Z. B. C. Dunham, Mr. Luther Jones and Mrs. Lucy Sawtell. Mr. Daniel May, Jr., and Miss Lucy Brooks. Mr. Charles Foster and Miss Mary C. Olds. Mr. Horace Swan and Miss Hannah C. Angell. Mr. John L. Atherton and Miss Laura J. Bennett.

DIED.

In this city, Dec. 30, Mrs. Margaret, wife of Mr. Wm. reat peace and sleeps in Jesus.

At Providence, R. I., Nov. 20, Charles Francis Potter, s
f Jonathan N. and Polly Potter, aged 2 years, 11 months a In Portland, Dec. 29, Ann Maria Allen, child of Rev. Ste In Potalini, aged 3 years and 4 months In Bucksport, Dec. 26, Martha Arey, aged 14. In Orland, Dec. 29, Elisha Hopkins, about 50.

Advertisements.

Allen & Noble. IMPORTERS OF HARDWARE AND CUTLERY.

10 Washington Street, (3 doors from Dock Square,) Boston. GEORGE ALLEN. WILLIAM NOBLE.

Aaron P. Richardson, M. D. PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON,

NO. 4 SUDBURY STREET, CIVES particular attention to LUNG COMPLAINTS and DISEASES OF CHILDREN. Office hours between 7 and 8 A. M., 1 and 3 P. M., and in the evening. Jan. 7-8m

A FEW MORE AGENTS RE WANTED to obtain subscribers to the GUIDE TO A HOLINESS. Good encouragement given and recom ations required. Address the publisher, GEO. C. RANI

GEO. C. RAND, 3 Cornhill. 1m Geo. C. Rand,

BOOK AND FANCY JOB PRINTER. 3 CORNHILL, BOSTON, (OVER ZION'S HERALD OFFICE.)

1m To the Heirs at Law and others interested in the estate of HANNAH D. PHIPPEN, late of Malden, in said county, deceased wife of German S. Phippen, greeting.

WHEREAS a certain instrument purporting to be the last will and testament of said deceased has been presented to me for probate by German S. Phippen, the executor therein, you are hereby cited to appear at a Court of Probate to be holden at Charlestown, in said county, on the third TUESDAY of February next, to show cause, if any you have, either for or against the same. And the said German S. Phippen is ordered to serve this citation by giving personal notice thereof to all persons interested in said estate, living within twenty miles of said Court, seven days, at least, previous threto, and, by publication hereof in the Zion's Herald, printed in Boston, three weeks successively, the last publication to be ten days at least before said Court.

Dated at Cambridge this twenty-third day of December, A. D. 1845.

Jan. 7

GUIDE TO HOLINESS.

(FORMERLY "GUIDE TO CHRISTIAN PERFECTION,") VOL. IX. commences this month. Terms, \$1 per year, in advance. Rev. D. S. King, Editor. Published by GEO. C. RAND, 1m

NOTICE.

JUST RECEIVED, and now opening, by R. B. Dunn, at Scythe Factory village, North Wayne, Me., a very large and good assortment of American, English and West India Goods, Glass, Crockery and Hardware. Also, Window Glass, Dye Stuffs, Paints and Oils. Said goods were bought low, and will be offered and sold at prices that cannot fail to suit callers and customers. Lard, Cheese, Butter, and all kinds of produce taken in exchange for these goods, at fair prices.

produce taken in exchange for these goods, at fair prices.
D. M. C. DUNN, Agent.
North Wayne, Me., Oct. 29, 1845. tf Nov. 5

United States Furnishing Depot REMOVED TO 97 WASHINGTON ST., BOSTON.

97 WASHINGTON ST., BOSTON.

11 R. HAWLEY & CO., Tailors and Outfitters, invite attention to their rich stock of Broadcloths, Casslmeres, Vestings, Tailors' Trimmings, Shirts, Bosoms, Collars, Brushles, Hostery, Gloves, Under Garments, Suspenders, Umbrellas, Scarfs, Handkerchiefs, &c., Wholesale and Retail.

Please give us an early call.

T. R. HAWLEY,

Nov. 26 3m J. W. PATTERSON.

DAVID H. ELA. BOOK AND JOB PRINTER. NO. 37 CORNHILL, BOSTON.

P. Holway, CLOCK and WATCH MAKER, 181 Ann street, (Sign of the Spectacles,) Boston. Clocks and Watches of every description cleaned, repaired, and warranted for one year. Clocks repaired at any part of the city, without removing them, if requested.

ing them, if requested.
Repairing of Jewelry, Musical Boxes, Accordions, &c., &c., promptly attended to, and satisfaction given in all-cases.

* Silver Spoons made to order and warranted. Watches carefully selected and warranted. HOUSE, 53 MARION ST.

Oct. 29

3m

HOUSE, NO. 50 BLACKSTONE STREET. F. & E. H. BRABROOK would inform their friends and customers, that they continue business at their Old Stand, where may be found a good assortment of FURNI-TURE and FEATHERS, MATTRESSES, LOOKING-GLASSES,

FURNITURE AND FEATHER WARE-

N. B. Best quality LIVE GEESE FEATHERS selling very

SPECIAL NOTICE.

WAITE, PEIRCE & CO. have taken the agency of the METHODIST QUARTERLY REVIEW, LADIES' RE-POSITORY and CHRISTIAN ADVOCATE AND JOURNAL, published by the Methodist Book Concern at New York.

Any nerson subscribing for either of the above work

can obtain them at our store free of expense.

TERMS.—Quarterly Review, \$2.00 payable in advance.

Ladies' Repository, 2.00 " " "
Christian Adv. & Jour. 2.00 " " "
The Ladies' Repository is published monthly. Dec. 17-6t RESPIRATOR OR BREATH WARMER.

I is presumed that the qualities of the Respirator are too well known to need much commendation. Suffice it to say, that as a guard for weak lungs against damp, chilly or easterly winds, evening air, &c., they stand unrivalled.

They are highly recommended by Drs. Homans, Channing, Ware, Perry, and the late Dr. Wiley; also by the following certificates:—

DEAR SIR,-In reply to the inquiry in your note of the 4th DEAR SIR,—In reply to the inquiry in your note of the 4th inst., permit me to say, that about one year since I purchased a Respirator, at 325 Washington street, said to have been manufactured under the direction of the late lamented Br. H. G. Wiley. I wore the instrument, whenever I went into the open air, for nearly six months, and found it of essential service to my throat, which had long suffered from a chronic inflammation, and I can earnestly recommend it to all who are similarly affected.

It may not be amiss for me to add, that, in procuring the instrument. I followed the advice of my esteemed physician.

instrument, I followed the advice of my esteemed physician, Dr. A. A. Gould.

Yours, very truly,
Portland street, Sept. 9, 1844.

BARON STOW.

BARON STOW.

I hereby certify that I have used for some months the Respi-I hereby certify that I have used for some months the Respirator or Breath Warming Instrument, manufactured under the direction of Dr. H. G. Wiley, of Boston, and have found it of great benefit as a protection to the lungs, and I cheerfully recommend its use to all whose lungs, like my own, are irritated by exposure to cold or damp air. W.M. RICE, Jr., August, 1844. Pastor of the M. E. Church, Saugus. Many other certificates might be produced, but it is supposed the above are sufficient.

the above are sufficient.
Sold wholesale and retail by
SMITH & PERRY, SMITH & PERRY,
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Nov., 19

COMPLETE SETS of the Guide to Caristian Perfection, from the beginning to July last, handsomely bound in cloth to match; price \$6.00. Vols. 3, 4, 5 or 6, handsomely bound in cloth, \$1.00.

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GEORGE C. RAND, Publisher.

Nov. 19

BRABROOK & PRUDEN, FURNITURE AND FEATHER WARE-HOUSE, NO. 43 Blackstone, North side, up stairs, between Hanover and Anu streets, Boston; where may be found a good assortment of Furniture and Feathers, at extremely low prices, such as Carpets, Bureaus, Chairs, Tables, Sofas, Wash-Stands, Toilets, Looking-Glasses, Bedsteads, Cradles, Sinks, Secretaries, &c.: Feathers by the bag, Reds, Mattresses, &c. Persons in want will do well to call before parchasing elsewhere, as every article will be sold at the lowest rates; and we shall endeavor, by strict attention to the business, to merit the patronage of the public.

Persons who have not the ready cash, can be accommodated by paying a small advance on delivery of the goods, the remaining payment or payments will be made to suit purchasers.

N. B. Boarding-Houses furnished at short notice. Beds and Bedsteads to let. June 18 STEWART'S PATENT AIR-TIGHT SUMMER AND WINTER

COOKING STOVES. THE above Stoves have become very celebrated for their general utility in every branch of Cooking, as well as their very strict economy in the consumption of fuel, and they are always sold with the express assurance that they will be retaken and the pay refunded in every instance where they do not give perfect satisfaction. We would respectfully refer those wanting a good article in the way of a cooking stove, to the following gentlemen, whose families now have them in use.

Boston, Rey, Mr. Goodwin, Charless.

Boston. Rev. Mr. Goodwin, Charles-Rev. Dr. Sharp, "Dr. E. Beecher, town.

"Mr. Cookson, Milton.
"Mr. Cookson, Malden.
"Mr. W. C. Brown, Editor
Mother's Assistant. "J. Shepard, "Mr. Coxzens, Milton.

"J. D. Bridge, "Mr. Cookson, Malden.
"Mr. Banfield, "Mr. W. C. Brown, Editor Mother's Assistant.

"Mr. Farley, E. Boston.
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"Mr. Langworthy, Chelsea.
"Mr. Langworthy, Chelsea.
"Nr. Very Mr. Coxzens, Milton.
"Mr. Coxzens, Milton.

The Stewart Stove took the first premium in New York city the Mechanics' Institute, in 1843; it also took the silver medal at the late Mechanics' Fair at Boston.

The above, together with a general assortment of Stoves.

The above, together with a general assortment of Stoves, etc., are for sale by GREENMAN & NORTHRUP, No. 22 Union st., Boston, 6m Oct. 15

BIOGRAPHICAL.

ANOTHER VETERAN GONE. THE FIRST METHODIST IN MAINE.

REV. DANIEL SMITH died in Wayne, Oct. 10, aged 78 years. He was born in Sanbornton, N. and moved into this state, (then district of Maine,) when seventeen years of age, and settled in the town of Monmouth, where he experienced the renewing grace of God fifty-two years ago, under the labors of the Rev. Jesse Lee, the first Methodist minister who ever sounded the trump of salvation in Maine. Our venerable father Smith, with seven others, constituted the first class of Methodists ever formed in this state. It is said he was the first to present himself, and was followed by the rest; but they have all preceded him, and now, in a good old age, he is called to his reward in the company not only of his early associates, but with the "general assembly and church of the first-born." was the father of ten children-one in heaven, the nine on the way, and all, with one exception, are members of the church their father loved and honored. Two of them are local elders in the Methodist Episcopal Church. Thus, it is seen, he commanded his children after him in the ways of the Lord; especially was he strict to command the observance of the holy Sabbath. Br. Smith was useful as a local preacher for many years, and his ministry was not without its seals. Thirtyeight years ago he was ordained deacon by the sainted Asbury, and continued his labors as long as he was able. We do not claim for him absolute perfection; doubtless he had his faults, but none of them were of such a character as to survive him. His children remember him with fondest affection, and thank him in his grave for that discipline which, in their waywardness, they sometimes thought too severe.

We might, had we time, mention many excellent traits in Lis character, but his record is on high. I cannot refrain from saying, however, that he was a man of firmness and decision, and plainly did he show, in his long Christian pilgrimage, that he had counted the cost when he set out. Twenty-nine years he bowed around the family altar alone, but his prayers were answered, and his children were given him. The memory D. F. QUIMBY. of the just is blessed.

Strong, Dec. 26, 1845.

Will the Christian Advocate please copy

Death has entered within the pale of our church for the fourth time since the commencement of this Conference year, and has snatched away four of our useful and much loved sisters.

His first victim was ELIZABETH J., wife of Mr. Samuel Walton, who died August 8, aged 29. She embraced religion in the winter of 1843; but owing to the state of her health, she did not then connect herself with the church. She highly prized the means of grace, and especially the lass meetings when she was privileged with them. Her last sickness was long and distressing, but with patience and Christian fortitude she met the king of terrors, and sweetly fell asleep

The second was MARIA S., wife of Br. J. L Tenney, who died Aug. 29, aged 19. She lived

for Christ and died triumphantly.

The third was DIANTHA, wife of Br. Noah E Powers, aged 35. She died Oct. 12, in peace, and the sweet savor of her name abides.

The fourth was Lucy Ann GAUT, aged 19. She died Dec. 23, after an illness (dropsy of the brain) of three weeks. She was one of the happy number who sought and found the Savior in spring of 1844, under the labors of my predecessor, Br. L. Boyden. She lived an example of youthful piety, and endeared herself to all who knew her. On her death bed she gave evidence that her trust in God was not in a number of days previous to her death, owing to the peculiar nature of her disease, she was insensible, but not a doubt lingers in the minds of her much afflicted relatives, and all who knew her, that she rests with Jesus.

They have gone to the land where there's pleasure and peace:

To the land of the bless'd where their song shall not cease, But higher and higher shall rise in its strain,

To HIM who redeemed them, the Lamb that was slain. Fitchburg, Dec. 25, 1845. Amos Walton.

MERCY JENKINS, widow of the late Gideon Jenkins, died in Scituate on the 21st inst., aged 87 years. She has had 13 children, 59 grandchildren and 47 great-grand-children; of which are living 9 children, 52 grand-children and 41 great-grand-children.

FRANCIS FISK died in Whitefield, N. H., Nov. 21, aged 34 years. He was converted at the age of 17 or 19 years, and has since lived an upright life. He has been an esteemed member of the Methodist Episcopal Church. During the past year, Br. Fisk has been in heaviness and darkness "through manifold temptations," but grace triumphed, and he had "a desire to depart and to be with Christ," having the assurance that to die was gain. Br. C. Cowing attended his funeral and preached an appropriate sermon upon 1 Thess. 4: 13, 14, to a large and affected audi-

MISS PRISCILLA S. HUTCHINGS, died in Orland. Me., Dec. 2, age | 21 years, in hope of a better life. A worthy and devoted young lady, and a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church. She had much to attach her to stay a little longer here, but she was charmed by a far brighter prospect than earth could afford. Heaven and her Savior, she could say, were precious; and on his arm she could trust her soul, and her fears of death were taken away. As the flowers of earth bloom to decay, so faded our young friend from earth to bloom in a fairer clime, where flowers never wither. May heaven bless all her surviving friends, and may the Church be blessed, as her members are passing to fill the Church triumphant, is the prayer of their pastor.

JOHN RICE. North Penobscot, Me., Dec. 22, 1845.

MARK SAUNDERS, Esq., died in Orland, Me. Dec. 4, aged 51 years, much respected and deeply lamented. He had been a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church for four years. He was converted to God through the influence of a pious and devoted daughter, and since that time his heart has been warmed with Christian benevolence. He was a firm advocate of our holy religion, and especially for the doctrines of the Methodist Episcopal Church. It may be said, "He was a good man, full of faith, and the Holy Ghost." He was called suddenly to depart; but while he retained his reason, death was disarmed and through faith he was enabled to give up the strong ties of husband and father to God, and cast all his anxieties on his omnipotent arm, and say, Not my will, but thine, O God, be done.

JOHN RICE. North Penobscot, Dec. 24, 1845.

God's way of answering the Christian's prayer for an increase of patience, experience, hope and love, usually is to put him into the furnace of tribulation. A Christian must count it all joy when he ried as gold in the fire.-Cecil.

For Zion's Herald and Wesleyan Journal

TO PLEASANT RIVER. BT F. A. CRAFTS.

Beside thy calm and gentle tide, In Summer's bloom, delight to stray The Youth, and on thy surface glide When frost has laid his glassy way. Columbia, (name to freemen dear,)
Isenirrored on thy liquid glass; And bids thee toil a moment here, Then onward to the ocean pass.

The cheerful music of thy "Falls" Rolls on the pensive midnight hour; And to reflection sweetly calls All who frequent this quiet bower Thou speakest to the waking ear, Methiaks, to bid us mortals see How grateful praise, from year to year, Should rise to God continually.

The storm can never hush thy song, Or change its language or its tone Save, waxing in the tempest strong, Thy mighty voice is heard alone. No mossy eastles crown thy banks; No sanguine deeds thy waters stain; No prowling beasts or serpents vile

No mausoleum lifts its head-Sarcophagus we have not here;-Where falls so oft the bitter tear. The cypress blooms, the zephyrs play, Here too the timid red-breasts sing And in the beauteous month of May,

The wild, yet sweetest flowerets spring December, 1845.

LADIES' DEPARTMENT.

THE UNKNOWN.

A TRUE STORY.

Daylight was fast fading from the sky on a cold and lowering evening in November, when a poor woman, leading a little boy by the hand, rang at the door of a handsome house, in the outskirts of the pleasant town of W.

The girl who answered the bell soon returned. and told the lady of the house that a poor woman was at the door, begging a night's lodging.

The lady cast a troubled look at the dead leaves whirling in eddies along the streets, and then at the dark clouds drifting together overhead, and sighed. Her husband had a nervous dislike to nitting unknown persons into his house, and had often charged his family not to suffer any such to pass his threshold. She therefore arose with a in a solitary cottage, which, with the furniture in heavy heart, and went to the door where the it, was all she had in the world, except a goat stranger stood, holding the hand of a pale, sad- which supplied her with milk, and her good looking little boy, about six years of age. The woman, dejected and care-worn, seemed ready to

with her husband and five children, in hopes of plication at that house; "but," said she, "we they were nearly frightened ask shelter for the night."

she led them into the house, and while the bed both refused food, and as soon as their bed was ready, they retired and soon fell asleep. *

When the master of the house returned and "They shall not stay here-my father would never harbor any vagrants, neither will I."

"But, my dear," said the lady, "they are now asleep-you cannot send them away now-it is very dark, and what hurt can they do here?"

"They will get up when we are asleep and rob the house, and be off before we know any thing about it. It is all a pretence to get inside of the house-but they must up and off." "O, pray do not turn them out this dark cold

said the lady. "If you are afraid of their robbing the house, I will sit up and watch them;

"We will soon see how that is," said he, and going into the small room where they slept, he called out, in a loud voice, "Come, get up and go off-you cannot stay

here-I cannot have you here." The woman raised her eyes, with a look of sitation, painfully different from the motions of a happy, healthful child, sprang from the bed, and and cried out, in a shrill, imploring tone,

"O, sir! don't turn us out this dark night! we are almost tired to death. O, do let us stay till The gentleman relented at the appeal,

turning to his wife, said, " If you choose to give up your night's rest for the sake of their staying, I have no objections, but

you must watch them all the while." The lady willingly consented, and soothing the little boy sent him back to bed. She then took a seat in a neighboring room, and prepared to ful-

fil her promise, by watching them all night. The strangers slept heavily, but not quietly. The poor woman groaned often, and murmured she said, with a deep sigh, " Well! well! my heart is breaking, but the Lord is good."

loss after loss, and trial after trial, until her heart was almost crushed within her; but often, when words of that unknown widow came to her heart, and brought strength and comfort, and she felt herself richly repaid for a sleepless night, when poor, wretched looking little girl came shivering

is breaking, but the Lord is good." Poor unknown woman! if you are still an inhabitant of this world—if the physician has healed your broken heart, know that your words unconsciously spoken, have often strengthened the spirit for letting the girl in at all, and ordering her out of a widow almost as desolate as yourself, and in of the house directly. At this, the poor girl return she now longs to tell you what she has drew herself up, and looked very commanding; since learned. If we truly know and acknowledge that the Lord is good, our hearts will never bara were terrified to hear precisely the tone and break, but grow stronger and stronger under trials.-Evening Traveller.

MARRIAGE-THE FOLLY OF MOTHERS.

It seems perfectly natural that parents should feel a very deep anxiety for the interests of their children, not only in their childhood, but in their riper years. Nor is it strange that they should look upon the subject of their marriage with some degree of solicitude, it being one in which impor-

tant interests are involved. But is it not strange to see the folly of some mothers? Their daughters hardly reach their "teens" before they are all on "tiptoe" to secure a beau for them! If at any time one of these mothers appears more than elated, it is because there are a number of beaux in quest of her daughters; or if at any time she is unusually dejected, it is when she has failed in any of her schemes to secure the attention of a young gentleman towards a daughter. This being the subject above all others most interesting to her, it is the never-exhausted theme of conver sation with her; and she never appears to lack for interesting matter for conversation on this subject; for it is hardly possible that any young gentleman should pay his addresses to a lady in the community but she knows it. The consequence is, this forms the most prominent feature of th education of her daughters. On this subject, they can readily converse, (in the vulgar style,) but they are entirely ignorant of the arts and sciences. They appear to think it stamps a young lady with everlasting infamy if she is not married before she is twenty-five. This is the height of their ambition-early marriage.

The result of such an education and influence is anything but desirable. Without consideration, or hardly a single qualification that a wife should have, they become wives (and some of them mothers, before they should be) of persons of as little moral worth as themselves. Not only are they destitute on the qualifications of a wife, but of the conveniences of house-keeping; and at the very period of their lives when they most need a mother's counsel and care, they leave the paternal roof for life! The mother too sustains a great inconvenience; for at the period when her health begins to fail and old age to come on, and the state of her family is such as makes her a great amount of labor, she is left alone to do all her work, and thus comes down to the grave a voluntary slave to her children. At times she very sensibly sees her folly, but is supported under it by the thought that none of her daughters are old maids! The daughters, too, find that the married life is involved in cares of which they had no idea. O the folly of mothers!

Let mothers endeavor to educate their daughters for God and usefulneess here, and never be so vain as to think that either the road to happiness or usefulness is thronged with beaux or early

CHILD'S DEPARTMENT.

THE KNITTING-NEEDLES.

A GERMAN FAIRY-TALE.

A poor widow woman in Germany was living with her two little girls, Margaret and Barbara, sink with fatigue. The lady kindly inquired into her situation, and heard the following account.

Several years ago she had emigrated to the West,

One cold evening the mother went out into the bettering their condition. Their hopes had been forest to bring home a bundle of wood. On her disappointed-sickness had entered their cabin- return she found a poor, wretched-looking white the husband and father was carried off by one of kitten, lying under a bush and crying piteously the fevers of the climate, and the children one by she took it up in her apron and brought it home one, had followed—the poor, feeble boy, which she held by the hand, alone remained. When all was over, she sold the little property which remained, and with her boy, began, on foot, their for its supper; the mother made the fire on the melancholy journey back to their native place, at hearth blaze up, and no wonder the little kitten That evening, for the first time, she soon stopped its trembling and crying over all the found herself obliged to ask charity, but it was so comforts which the compassionate family provided hard to bring her feelings to it, that she had pass- for it. The mother and children were quite deed through the whole town without feeling courage to stop at a door, until she made her first ap- looking at them with a bright pair of eyes; but do not want food, nor clothes, nor money, we only when the kitten began to talk in a clear and dignified manner: "Thanks to you, dear children, The lady felt that this was a case in which she for the kindness which you have shown the poor ought to risk the displeasure of her husband, rath- and miserable. Let such ever be the disposition er than send the strangers away. Accordingly, of your hearts, and the ready services of your hands, and a blessing shall attend you. Ileave a was preparing, she urged them to eat, but they token of remembrance on your table, and wish you every prosperity." With those words, the kitten suddenly disappeared. As soon as the mother herself had recovered her fright, she told heard what had happened, he exclaimed angrily, the children there was no occasion to fear; the kitten must have been a fairy who tried them, whether they had compassion upon the wretched; and she was now friendly and would do them good. She went to look on the table, then, and there was a set of knitting-needles; they were new and bright, but the woman felt rather disappointed, for she thought a fairy might have made them a richer present than that. Margaret, however, was very much pleased with the needles, and begged for mother to let her use them at once, for she had been at work knitting a stocking when her mother came in with the wood and but they are worn out and unable to go any and the kitten. Her mother willingly consented: the old needles were drawn out and the new ones put in, but O! how were they all astonished to see the needles immediately begin to work of themselves, without the girl's fingers to guide them? They went on, and went on, more beautifully even and quick than any ten fingers in all Germany could have made them go, though there lent despair, but the little boy, with a nervous agi- are very nice ones among them. When the stocking was finished, the needles stopped: the woman took them out, and commenced the other clasping his thin hands together, fell on his knees stocking; and as soon as they were fairly put to the yarn, they worked again of themselves as be-

fore, and so they went on day after day as fast as yarn was furnished to make them work at. The mother was soon able to purchase a better house, and to keep cows, and to have her wood brought to her door, because plenty of poor people were glad to work for her, since she could pay wages out of the sales which they made of knitting-work done by the fairy-needles. But she herself remained industrious as before, milked her cows, swept her house, cooked her food, and mended her own clothes to the day of her death. But as for her children, they became vain and idle, and were glad when their mother died, so that they could sell their house in the country, in her sleep of many sorrows. Once or twice and move into the town, where they dressed like ladies, followed after amusements, and kept servants to do every little work for them. At the rate they went on, the knitting-needles could not In after years, that lady was called to endure even do work enough to earn what they were spending, and the foolish girls began to find fault with the needles; and as to rendering kindness she was ready to sink in despair, the sleeping to the poor, they could spare neither time nor sub-

stance for it. It came to pass, then, one cold evening, that a she had learned to say, "Well! well! my heart to their door and begged for something to eat, or clothes to cover herself with. The servant had let her get to the kitchen fire, and went to tell her and when she began to speak, Margaret and Barlanguage which they remembered the white kitten to have used many years ago. "You foolish and ungrateful women," she said, " so sadly have you changed the disposition of your hearts, and perverted into a curse the blessing which I left with you. I meant it for your benefit, and you turn it to your destruction. Return, then, to your former poverty; and may you find with it former contentment, industry and kind-heartedness."

The poor begging girl was the fairy; she dis-

The young readers of the Berean, no doubt, near port Natal, directing him to purchase and know that there are no fairies really; and this send to them some of the best Temperance publications. Among others, they desired Beecher's good lesson. Now if they take it for their lesson this time, that they are to be industrious, contenting the prize essay. ed and kind-hearted, and when God gives them wealth, they are not to become indolent, dissipated and pitiless, they understand this fairy-tale aright; and if their industry, contentment and tenderness of heart spring from love towards the Savior, who for their sakes became poor, was un- work—that which to God calls us above every Savior, who for their sakes became poor, was unwearied in doing good, and remembers his disciples now as a compassionate High Priest, then

WORK—that which to God can't which to God can't which to God can't which to God can't which the control of the can't which the can' wearied in doing good, and remembers his disciples now as a compassionate High Priest, then they will hereafter find that the kindness they do to their poor fellow-creature, he owns as a service done even to himself, which shall not lose its

PARENT'S DEPARTMENT.

TREATMENT OF CHILDREN AT SCHOOL.

BY DR. S. B. WOODWARD.

Children under eight years of age should not usually be confined to the school-room more than one hour at a time, nor more than four hours in

These hours should afford considerable diversity of employments, so as to enable the child to change his posture frequently, and to be more or less upon his feet; and, also, to change the sub-

cupied by one subject too long or too intensely.

Intensity should be carefully avoided; it leads generally the result of a morbid condition of this organ, either functional or organic; the former rence of inflammation or convulsions.

If a child exhibits any symptoms of precocity, it should be taken immediately from books, and be permitted to ramble and play in the open air, or engaged in manual labor and such amusements as will give rest to the mind, and health

and vigor to the body.

The recess at school, for children of eight and even noisy, (for the lungs acquire strength by exercise as well as the muscles.) Every their dreaded effect on the European popular child should be required to unite in the sports of play-time.

servation and training of which are not less ne- Never, never, to any people, has God committee haste. No limit is given to the age in which the vigorous and healthy may acquire useful knowl-

It is of little use to make great acquirements, if, in doing so, we sow the seeds of disease, which will destroy the happiness and usefulness

A PUPIL OF FENELON.

Dr. Wayland, in his admirable illustrations of Shortly before his death, he was present at a cabinet council, in which it was proposed to violate a France. Reasons of state were offered in abundance to justify the deed of perfidy. The Duke of Burgundy heard them all in silence. When they had finished, he closed the conference by laying his hand upon the instrument, and saying with emphasis, "Gentlemen, there is a treaty." This single sentiment is a more glorious monument to fame, than a column inscribed with the record of a hundred victories.

TEMPERANCE.

TEMPERANCE. IRELAND.

In a recent letter from Theobold Mathew, he says: "I am delighted to be able to assure you of have heard the deep emotion with which she the total abstinence pledge has not been adminis- boy. And bravely did that gallant craft struggle

portion to the progress of the cause. The a head sea, and then it would re-appear, its white Cork Examiner says: "There never was less sail glancing like the wing of a gull. At times crime in our country; never fewer cases of a the wind would press with such force on the close lighter nature. There are but forty cases includ- reefed canvass, as to lay her mast nearly level ing bail cases, in the whole county, with its popu- with the billows, so that the mother's heart nearly

In the first municipality in New Orleans, an inspection of the Recorder's books shows that there have been arraigned, from May 1836 to Oct. 1845, twenty-seven thousand five hundred and twenty-two persons. Of this number, twenty-four thousand were brought to the bar of criminal justice by intemperance. The records of the other municipalities are equally crowded .- lb.

CHILDREN KILLED BY RUM.

days ago a dissipated man named McAfee, living the South Mountain, in Washington county,

FACTS ARE STUBBORN THINGS.

We see it stafed in the last Massachusetts Cataract that in the village of Paxton, numbering 665, there have been in thirty years, thirty-one rum-sellers. Sixteen have failed in business—eight have died insolvent, of whom seven were drunkards-one died of delirium tremens-one a pauper in Vermont. Two died in Ohio, one in Utica, N. Y., two in Grafton, and three in Paxton. One was sent to the house of correction for three years, one is now a pauper in the town-six run off, and

GOOD NEWS FROM AFAR.

that dark land. Twenty-five pounds sterling were ble that she could escape the angry breakers recently sent in a letter to the secretary of the Here she strained her eyes again to see if she American Temperance Union, from Umlazi, could catch a glimpse of the crew of the ill-fated

THE GREAT WORK OF THE AMERICAN PEOPLE.

Our great work, I had almost said our one

this view of the matter.

But we have more than our own to provide for. Europe is casting her myriads upon us. They are coming in countless numbers, with charac-ters as unformed, habits as unsuited to us, as though they came from another planet. And this is to have no end. Emigration-tremendous as the fact is for us-will continue, and will increase, till this land, as populous as those, affords no room for more. This is as certain as that the waves of the Atlantic will continue to roll upon our shore, or as that a channel opened from one water to another will cease to flow till the two are at a level. There is no stopping this; we must forestall and neutralize its natural consequences, or must suffer them.

And this foreign influx, so dangerous in itself is followed with the schemes and agents of that ject of thought, so that the mind shall not be occupied by one subject too long or too intensely.
Intensity should be carefully avoided; it leads directly to disease of the brain, which often, substitution of the brain of the brain, which often, demand for all our wisdom, all our means, in susprobably, arises from this cause. Precocity is taining the civil and moral interests of our own

country for its own sake ! But our obligations do not reach their limits may generally be cured by timely attention; the here. They look beyond the water. What we latter exhibits itself in epilepsy, insanity, or an imbecility of mind, or proves fatal by the occur- I had heard of our influence on the Old World; I had no idea of the reality and greatness of that influence till it was forced upon me there. It i tremendous; it pervades and agitates all minds.

from the throne down to the populace, or rather from the populace up to the throne; and if ever we are embroiled in actual hostilities with those governments, it will not be commercial interests that will be the occasion of it; the true cause (howyears and under, should be long, the play active ever disguised) will be the character of our institions as a republican and Protestant people, and

In the general, growing, decisive strife of des Fifteen minutes are a short time for recess; potism and liberty there, all parties have their eye half an hour is better, particularly in summer. on us. Every social, every moral interest, is con-During recess the school-room should be thrown fessed to be involved in the destiny of North open in warm weather, and the windows be America. To sustain political and religious freedropped a little way in cold weather, so as dom here, or the contrary, is to promote or defeat thoroughly to ventilate the apartments. We have it there. We are experimenting for the world, hardly learned yet that pure air is equally as important to health and life as good nourishment convictions, and influence the action, and deterand pure water. In school regulations, regard is mine the condition of many nations, perhaps for usually had to mental and moral improvement centuries to come. The perception of this—the We forget that we have bodies, the pre- certainty of it—is to my own mind overwhelming cessary to the young than the acquisition of such interests, never on any people has he imposshowledge. Without health we can have little enjoyment. With it we can learn all that is necessary with ease, if we are not in too great ration of America is the hope of the world." That

From the Sailor's Magazine

THE PILOT'S BOY.

The storm raged loud and fierce. The wind swept wildly over the waste of waters, catching the laws of veracity, refers to a beautiful story of the Duke of Burgundy, a pupil of Fenelon, which is worthy of being had in continual remembrance.

Shortly before the laws of veracity refers to a beautiful story of foam. The clouds hung low and dark, scowling on the terrible vortex below. It was one of the

the Atlantic coast. On a low, sandy beach, against which treaty, in order to secure important advantages to waves thundered until the ground shook beneath them, stood a mother and her daughter, gazing anxiously seaward, regardless of the storm. So powerful was the wind that they could with difficulty stand; yet they fearlessly kept their watch. shading their eyes with their hands to keep off the spray, apparently looking for some object on the Suddenly the child cried:

" Mother! there they are!" She pointed with a trembling finger as she spoke, and following its direction, the mother beheld a white speck, like a flake of snow, amid the dark waters, on the horizon. It rose and fell, but kept increasing in size, as if approaching.

"O Lord! I thank thee!" said the mother, clasping her hands and looking up to heaven. father of my babes yet lives; save him for my sake." It would have melted the sternest heart to

the triumphant progress in Ireland of our sacred breathed that prayer. Then, with hands clasped cause. It is a remarkable fact that the disturbed before her, she stood silent, watching the little districts in this country are the very parts where bark which contained her husband and her only through the tempest. Now it would be lost to Crime is decreasing in old Ireland just in pro- sight in a whirlwind of foam as it plunged through lation of nearly a million. The city is almost devoid of crime."—Watchman of the Valley.

sunk within her, for it seemed then as if the brave bark would never recover herself; and again the bark would never recover herself; and again the frail spar would struggle upwards, and the boat skim along for a space, like a spirit walking the

For nearly half an hour the little bark was thus visible; and during that period the suspense of the mother was worse than the most intolerable agony. One while she saw herself bereft of those she loved, and again hope would resume its sway in her bosom, only, however, to be again overthrown by the next surge that broke over the devoted craft. It seemed a miracle that the boat had lived so long; and even the sanguine hopes The Hagerstown (Md.) News, states that a few of a mother could not long persuade her she should see her darling boy again.

At length one mountainous billow was seen adcame to Smithburgh on business, and as was usu-al, took home with him a jug of whiskey. The whiskey was deposited in the house within the til they seemed to mingle with the black cloud reach of his children, two of whom partook of it above; then a speck of foam suddenly appeared freely. On the return of the mother, she found on the extreme top of the wave, which, spread-her children, in the agonies of death, foaming at ing rapidly to right and left, until the crest was at the mouth, their faces horribly discolored, and so bloated as almost to defy recognition, and in her presence they died an awful and premature which had been seen a second before laboring in the trough of the sea beneath, was lost to sigh for ever in the white and chafing whirlpool.

The mother held her breath as the waters fell and remained, like one struck by a basilisk, gaz ing on the fierce vortex, as if hoping agains hours had elapsed, and yet no sign of the bar was visible. At length the waters partially sub sided; another billow swept over the place the first had broken, and then the most of the little craft rolled upward; but the hull was no where visible.

a majority of those now living are not worth a Harry !-mother, can't you save them?" said "They are lost! Ol my dear father the child, in accents of the most heart-breaking

grief. But the mother answered not. She looked The southern region of dark and benighted Af-rica is arousing from its sleep of death. The sun tracted to the edge of the surf, venturing so far of Temperance is dispensing its dark light upon down with the undertow that it appeared incredi

boat. But nothing was visible except the black surges, capped with foam; and no sound was heard but the roar of the hurricane. "O! Father in heaven!" she cried, in accents of that stony grief which, once heard, lives for ever in the

memory, "Save my child—save him even yet!"

At that instant a dark mass appeared on the crest of a breaker, and with a cry of joy the mother saw the form of her darling boy close at hand. The next moment the boy was hurled to-wards her, and, rushing recklessly into the surf, she caught the child by its clothes, and hurried inward to gain the dry land before a second surge should overtake her. Twice she was struck down before reaching the beach; twice the weeping daughter lost sight of her mother; but the energy of the parent finally triumphed, and she bore her prize to land, and laid the senseless form on the beach. The moment after, the hardy frame of the pilot was seen struggling with the surf; and he, too, at length reached the shore in safety. The first object that met his gaze was

the body of his darling extended on the beach.

"My boy! my boy!" he cried, casting himself beside it. "O God! he is dead!" with a heartbroken exclamation, and wringing his hands, he looked up to heaven, his whole face convulsed with the fearful agony of a bereaved father. It was a touching spectacle. In the foreground lay the figure of the boy, cold and wet, his beautiful hair washed back trom his face, and his little arm extended by his side, as if he had been sleeping. Over him knelt the afflicted mother, her form half prostrate on his, and her face buried in her hands. Her garments, and those of the father, were fly-ing wildly in the wind. The background of the picture was filled up by the white foam of the surf, and the whirling masses of clouds overhead. In the distance, scarcely visible through the darkness of approaching night, was a little fishing

"But may he not yet live?" suddenly said the mother, as if a new hope had struck her. "O! if we had him at home we might do something for him!"

The father started up from his momentary stupor, and every feature of his face was now in-stinct with energy. Catching the sensless body in his arms, without a word, he strode onwards to the village almost on a run, the rest of his family following eagerly behind, the mother in a breathless silence, her heart agitated with hope and fear alternately, and the daughter clinging to her dress and sobbing as if her heart would break.

The neighbors met them before they reached their home, all eager to lend their aid; for they knew that the pilot had been abroad that day. and the rumor of his wreck soon reached every hearth. The senseless body was laid on the bed; those who could be of service remained in the room, and the rest anxiously awaited the result in the apartment without. After some time hopelessly spent in the attempt to revive him, and when the neighbors were beginning to despair, the mother thought she saw some faint signs of life. Their exertions were now redoubled, and at length he faintly breathed.

"My boy lives," said the mother, fervently, and though she breathed no prayer in words, her heart was poured out in thankfulness to her Father in heaven as she looked on.

Before the night was very far spent, the child thus rescued from the jaws of death was able to sit up; and many and heartfelt were the thanks for his recovery breathed to heaven that night, by the mothers of the little fishing village, for each felt that it might yet be to her own darling. as it had been that day to the PILOT'S BOY .- C

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